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FADES THE DAYLIGHT.

Fades the daylight, and the shadows
Slowly gather on the lawn;
Now the night falls on the meadows,
And the light of day is gone.

In the darkness which enfolds me
Tender memories come once more—
How each thought enchains and holds me,
Of the dear ones gone before.

Not in pain and not in sorrow
Think I of the loved ones gone;
Every night has still a morrow,
Darkness but precedes the dawn.

Were it not for heart-ties riven
In the bright forevermore,
There would be no hope of heaven
For the friends that come no more.

So while shadows darken o'er me,
Sit I at the close of day;
Love's lost features are before me,
Faces which have passed away.

Voices which made his path so bright
Come again in tones of love,
Sweetly echoes follow after—
Twilight angels bend above.

It is daylight which is fading,
Light of day which now must flee,
It is but the happy shadow
Of a brighter day to be.

So when twilight dreams have found me,
Twilight voices fill the air,
Loved, lost beings gather round me,
And their forms are passing fair.

Magnolia's Lovers.

Magnolia Vane was a dark-haired, tropical-eyed young beauty, who had come up from an orange farm in Florida to spend a season in New York with her aunt.

"You see, Aunt Pen, I don't know any thing at all," she said, "about people, and manners, and customs, you know. Of course I've had a governess and learned whole pages of ancient history, and exercise books, and all sort of thing, but there isn't any society at Orange Glade, and I'm a perfect barbarian."

Apparently, however, beautiful young Magnolia in white silk and pearls suited the New Yorkers, for Miss Magnolia Vane became the fashion at once.

"Don't flirt, my dear," said Aunt Penfield, gravely. "You must remember that you are an engaged young lady."

"Am I flirting?" said Magnolia, lifting the black velvet eyebrows that were arched so perfectly. "Dear Aunt, you must tell me these things, for I know so little about society and its manners."

And Magnolia took refuge behind her ignorance with the most charming confidence in the world.

Major Brabazon, the fiancé of this bewitching "belle sauvage," took matters very coolly. The match had been made up between his mother, a handsome old despot in point lace, diamonds, and a Roman nose, and Magnolia's father, a domineering Southerner, who believed that marriage in Floridian families, like royal alliances, should be arranged while the parties were yet in their cradles.

"Young people, my dear madame," said he, sententiously, to Mrs. Brabazon, "have no experience of their own. It is only right that we should give them the benefit of ours."

So, when Major Brabazon came to Orange Glade, Magnolia looked out at him from beneath her dark, drooping lashes, thinking how handsome he was, and secretly wondering what he thought of her. She supposed, of course, she must be in love with him—people always were in love with the men they married, weren't they? And when she heard that he had obtained leave of absence from his regiment, and was to spend the winter also in New York, she was rather gratified than otherwise.

"Of course he'll take me to the opera and all that sort of thing," said she. But Major Brabazon did not trouble himself especially to make the winter agreeable to the young lady from Orange Glade.

"These early engagements are a confounded nuisance," said the Major. "Miss Vane is a pretty little girl enough—but how do I know that I may not see some one whom I may like better? And if I once begin systematically to devote myself to her shrine, she'll expect too much of me. I may see fit to break off the engagement yet."

While in her turn, Magnolia was solemnly considering the situation.

"Of Wayne Clifford!" returned the old gentleman.

"Is he regarded as dangerous in any way?" solemnly questioned the girl.

"But you may be dangerous to him!" Magnolia looked up at her uncle with a shy, sudden glance, like a frightened bird—and in one glance, the shrewd old gentleman read the whole story.

"Whew—w—w!" he thought, "I am too late. Well—it serves that conceited puppy Brabazon right. That's all I have to say."

Just about that time Major Brabazon went to Boston in the train of a popular contralto singer, with whose yellow tresses and china-blue eyes he had fallen desperately in love. But the contralto singer had round a Bostonian, with a longer pedigree, a deeper purse, and more settled intentions in the matrimonial line than Miles Brabazon possessed, and frowned ominously upon him.

He returned, heartily disgusted and disenchanted, to New York.

"After all," he decided, "there is no one half so beautiful and winning as Magnolia Vane. I'll marry her at once; and we'll dream away our honeymoon on the banks of the St. Lawrence river or under the roar of Niagara Falls. Let me see—it's a week to-night since I left New York. I really suppose I ought to have told her I was going away—but, fortunately, she isn't exacting."

And he ordered the hackman to drive to No. 10 Lexington avenue, where Mrs. Penfield resided.

"Yes, sir, she's at home," said the solemn footman, looking rather curiously at Major Brabazon. "But—I think she's engaged, sir. Mrs. Penfield, I don't doubt, however—"

"She'll see me," said Major Brabazon, imperiously, and the footman gave up the argument as hopeless.

"Please to walk in, sir," said he. And accordingly, Major Brabazon walked in.

Uncle Penfield was reading the evening paper cozily in his own particular corner by the lamp. And in the middle of the room sat Magnolia Vane, with the young artist bending tenderly over her hand.

"What does this mean?" shortly demanded Major Brabazon, advancing into the apartment with a lowering cloud upon his brow.

"It means," said she, that I am engaged!"

"To me?"

"No, to this gentleman," laying her hand lightly on Mr. Clifford's arm.

"But," cried out Major Brabazon, in a stifled voice, "you are promised to me!"

"Oh, yes, that was in the old times," said the heiress of Orange Glade, with sublime indifference. "I have changed my mind on a good many subjects since then."

"Ladies are always privileged to change their minds," said Wayne Clifford, with a bow that was truly Chesterfieldian.

Major Miles Brabazon, had played fast and loose too long with the tropical beauty. And he had never realized how deeply he was in love with her until she was beyond his reach.

Miss Vane went back to Florida in the spring, but with the wrong bride-groom.

Island Ponies.

In order to travel with speed and comfort, such horsemen requires a couple of ponies, which are saddled and ridden alternately, while the loose horses and carts carrying the baggage are driven forward in a little herd, with shouts and cracking of whips. Spurs are unknown, and an Icelandic whip is certainly a most humane invention, with a thin leather strap for a thong, and devoid altogether of a lash, the ponies despise it utterly, and although it makes a noise, it evidently does not hurt. Accustomed from his birth to find his way over his wild mountain pastures, the Iceland pony is so clever and sure-footed as to give his rider a sense of security, even in the most awkward places, and if left to himself he will never make a mistake. He is as cautious as an elephant, snuffing at every suspicious place, and testing it with his fore foot; if dissatisfied, nothing will induce him to proceed, and he turns aside to search for a safer way, being particularly on his guard when crossing water upon a bridge of snow, or when in the neighborhood of boiling springs.

Even where the ground was very rough and the ponies were so remarkably dry was the country in June, 1878, that bogs could be avoided, and we were in good luck, annoyed by dust and drifting sand. The ponies got nothing to eat, except the scanty herbage by the wayside, and were much disposed to linger where they could find a few blades of grass.

Any such temptation the poor animals, however, never allowed themselves to be jogged along with great perseverance, making up for little food with much drink at the numerous streams which they had to ford. Iceland ponies are generally of a light color, dun, pale chestnut, white or piebald; and from a rough exterior they hide many good qualities, and are as well adapted for the peculiar country which they inhabit as is the most thoroughbred Arabian. A vicious animal is almost unknown, and a dealer in ponies, who has passed more of them through his hands than anybody else in the business assured me that he has not encountered more than one. The endurance of the little nags is astonishing; they will keep a steady jog for hours together and will travel on through the long summer days of Northern latitudes with no other sustenance than may be picked up during an hour's midday halt.

"I guess I'll go Afoot."

Half an hour before the departure of a lake steamer from her wharf at Detroit the captain was approached by a stranger who had been inspecting the boat from the dock for the last ten minutes. Introducing himself as a would be passenger, he asked:

"Captain, is this boat provided with life-preservers?"

"She is."

"Are they all right?"

"They are."

"Can your crew launch a life boat?"

"They can."

"Is your life raft all right?"

"It is."

"Is the fire hose all ready for instant service?"

"It is."

"Will your engineer stand to his post in case of disaster?"

"He will."

"Do you call yourself a cool and collected man in the presence of danger?"

"I do."

"Do you know exactly what you would do in case of a terrible gale or fire?"

Life in a German Schloss.

The routine of life was quiet, even monotonous, but to an American woman, fresh from the "fiftieth fever" of American house-keeping, sweet and restful. The servants were numerous and well trained, and performed their duties with little noise, and the right time in the right manner. It must be said in passing that it took the men and women to do the work which half that number would be required to perform in an American household. Then, on the other hand, it must be stated that they have not half our conveniences. The utensils are primitive and cumbersome, and they have much to "fetch and carry," but looking at results, one can only indulge in an envious and useless sigh. The absence of these pests of American house-keeping, the weekly washing and ironing day, is one reason why the German servants are able to go about their work with so much more regularity and thoroughness. In Germany the family wash is done no oftener than once a month—in many places not oftener than once in three or six months—and then is done by extra help hired for the occasion. On Monday of the week devoted to this work, according to my observations, the women came and began preparations. The clothes, etc., were sorted under the supervision of the lady's maid or housekeeper; the wood laid ready for lighting under the great boiler in the wash-house; soap, towels, hogshead, etc., filled with water. The water was pumped laboriously and brought from some distance in cumbrous buckets. The carriers were upon their shoulders for this purpose heavy wooden yokes, like ox-yokes, with a chain and hook at each end, to which the lead buckets were attached. The next morning, the wash-day, they were at work, busily at it, and out of the wash-house came a great cloud of steam, the swallows in the ivy which grew about the wash-house came. Wash-boards, those instruments of destruction, were unknown, all rubbing being done between their horny knuckles. The ironing is done in Germany by means of a mangle, where possible, and the clothes are beautifully smooth and clean. The whole atmosphere of the place was peaceful and dreamy. Pigeons cooed, swallows twittered, from morn until night. These, and the musical baying of the hounds, the lowing of distant cattle and the muffled rumble of wagons upon the chaussee, were the sounds to which the ear became attuned. The occasional shriek of a locomotive was the only reminder of a world outside this sleepy hollow of a place.

Capture of Washington.

In July, 1814, it was rumored that a large force of British soldiers had sailed from the West Indies with the purpose of landing on the shores of Chesapeake Bay and destroying Baltimore and Washington.

No particular fears were given to have been returned for the safety of the capital by President Madison and his cabinet. Gen. Winder was in command of the Fourth Military District, which embraced the District of Columbia, and he had 2,000 men, scattered over quite a large area of country, under him. As soon as the British, under command of Gen. Ross, who was afterwards killed at the battle of Bladensburg, landed at Benedict, on the shore of the Chesapeake, Gen. Winder became impressed with the fact that Washington would be assaulted. He communicated his fears to Mr. Madison, and 15,000 militia from Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia were placed at his disposal.

Commodore Barney came up the Potomac to the Patuxent River with a schooner and thirteen armed barges, and sailed up that stream to its head waters, where he thought he was safe from pursuit, and joined his forces to those of Gen. Winder. Gen. Ross marched through Marlborough directly upon Washington. Mr. Lossing says that Gen. Winder had 3,000 effective men. He probably had 4,000 in fact, including militia besides. The number of Commodore Barney's men is not given. On the night of the 23d of August, 1814, it was known in Washington that the British were approaching. The American troops were stationed on the old Baltimore and Washington turnpike, a short distance west of Bladensburg, a village about six miles from Washington. Gen. Ross, who was proceeding down the river toward Washington.

At about eight o'clock on the morning of the 24th the British met at the Executive Mansion preparatory to a visit to the battle-field. About an hour later the party set out on horseback, attended by a small escort, for the scene of the fight. Upon their arrival the camp was found to be in great confusion and disorder. A panic seemed to prevail among the militia-men. The marines and sailors under Commodore Barney preserved better order. Mr. Madison became convinced that the fight would end disastrously for the American troops. He dismounted from his horse and ordered a messenger to ride as rapidly as possible to the Executive Mansion and inform Mr. Madison to leave the city with all possible speed. But to what purpose? The British could be conveniently carried in a carriage and started for Mr. Madison's place at Montpelier, Va. Before her departure she directed two servants, John Lownd and Thomas McGrath, to remain in the building and, in case it was fired by the troops, to save the famous portrait of Washington by Stuart. These domestics, finding that they could not save the picture with their frame, cut it out and secreted it. It now hangs in the White House. A vast amount of gush has been written about the preservation of this picture. Even Mr. Lossing, in one of his books, describes Mrs. Madison as saying to a couple of gentlemen who informed her of the victory of the British: "Save that picture; save or destroy it, but do not let it fall into the hands of the British."

American Glass Making.

The first glass factory in America was erected in 1609 near Jamestown, Va., and the second followed in the same colony twelve years later. In 1639 some acres of ground were granted to glassmen in Salem, Mass., probably the first year of the industry which was prosecuted there for many years. The first glass factory in Pennsylvania was built near Philadelphia in 1683, and it did not prove successful. The first glass factory west of the Alleghenies was set up by Albert Gallatin and his associates in 1785, at New Geneva, on the Monongahela River. A small factory was established on the Ohio River, near Pittsburgh, in 1790, and another in 1795. The latter attempt failed, the latter was quite successful. In 1810 there were twenty-two glass factories in the country, with an annual product valued at \$1,047,000. There are now about five times as many factories, producing eight times as much glass. According to the returns received under the recent census, our flint glass factories turn out 210,564 tons of table and window glass, and the window-glass works produce 2,644,440. The total value of the product is nearly \$45,700,000.

Hollow Ground Razors.

It is not long since it was confidently asserted that, even if the required quality of steel could be produced here, the United States could never compete with England in the manufacture of razors and other fine cut cutlery, owing to the excessive cost of fuel, and finishing. Like a good many other "insuperable" obstacles to American success in the art, this seems to have been pretty well overcome, since large quantities of hollow ground razors are now sent out of Sheffield to Germany. It seems that here expressly to be finishing. German the art of "hollow ground" is a little better, requires a degree of skill a little better, and the Sheffield workmen. According to the Sheffield manufacturers have to pay double freight across the Atlantic to get their razors to the market.

"Take care of what, Uncle Pen?" innocently demanded Magnolia.

The Feminine Foot.

There is no doubt that the foot plays a most important part in social life, often speaking more strictly of the feminine foot, upon which so much time, labor and expense are lavished. In dancing it becomes vocal and expressive, a whole language of sentiment used to emphasize emotion, it gesticulates with startling force, and a lover who hesitates to announce his devotion can be brought to an immediate glimpse of a dainty foot, encased in pink, silk-embroidered hose, and Mignon slippers thrust distractingly forward.

A story is on foot of a courtier who drank his lady-love's health in a shoe he had stolen from her, and at this day it is a practice with the young bloods who ape the manners of the French regime to have the foot of their favorite cast in marble or bronze and use it for a paper-weight.

There are no people in the world so exacting in the matter of feet as actresses, and it is largely true of them they do not have psalmic feet, but they have artists for shoemakers, and by dint of pinching and compressing, wearing patent heel and toe bands, having the heel under the middle of the foot and the length of the upper shortened by the stretched laces and other devices, a small, symmetrical foot is secured. It happens, however, with some of our best actresses, that they can only endure the pain without fainting during a single scene, when their stage dresser removes the shoe and restores outraged nature. So much can be done by delusion that a No. 5 foot will not appear larger than a No. 2 behind the footlights. The doctors who treat spinal and brain diseases can tell the rest of the story.

Beautiful feet require fine adornings. There are boots sold in New York City for \$125 a pair. They are imported from Paris, and the cloth is a mixture of gold or silver thread and silk. They are lined with the finest kid, and the buttons are gems. They are usually purchased by those who "doin' not, neither do they spin," and silk stockings worth \$75 a pair are worn with them. A pair of boots made for Annie Louise Cary, to wear in opera, are of light blue satin, soft and thick, with blue silk linings, tied with lovely tassels, lined with brilliant, cardinal kid, and banded horizontally with inch wide ribbons of gold braid. The feet may well be handsome now, for there is everything to make them so. Innumerable shops, filled with the finest goods, fancy silk and fancy boots and slippers; opera-ties, walking-ties, patent leather and kid shoes; "mon-colored" old gold, lavender and "ricat" satins, heels from inches high, and in steps that form a royal arch, and a faithful picture, who steps to the front with his slaves and instruments when nature becomes obstreperous.

After all, it is the willing feet, the helping feet,—the feet that are swift to do errands of mercy,—the "beatitudes" feet, climbing the hill of Zion, or of difficulty, that are the most valuable in the world. There are feet for whose step loving hearts watch and wait, and when they come it is like the coming of sweet, glad music. There are heavily laden feet, and there are feet that rest from their labors.

The "Nuts" of the Old Testament.

Twice in the authorized version of the Old Testament mention is made of "nuts." As by nuts in our own vernacular, when a differential adjective or the name of a country is not prefixed, we understand always the product of the Corylus Avelana, it may be interesting to what very different things are intended in the two Scriptural references. In the authorized version of the "Song of Solomon," the great naturalist to whom the authorship of this curious poem is very generally ascribed, says: "I went down into the garden of nuts."

This garden would seem to have been one of the many of the same kind mentioned in the Book of Ecclesiastes also ascribed to Solomon, though not proved to have come from his pen, when he, in fact, is the "I made me gardens and orchards and I planted trees in them of all kinds of fruit" (ii. 5). The word employed in the Song is *egoz*. In meaning it seems to have denoted primarily, a lot of any description whatever, provided that the sense was qualified by some prefix or adjunct. When used alone, on the other hand, there can be little doubt that it denoted the walnut—the nut *par excellence*. The walnut being a native of Persia, the importation of it into Palestine took place probably at a very early period. A tree so remarkable alike for excellent produce, scent of foliage, and a handsome appearance could not possibly escape the notice of the early cultivators of plants, or be left to exist exclusively in its native country. Solomon's great love of commercial enterprise would be sufficient to account for the introduction of it, at all events, into the royal gardens at Jerusalem. At the present day this admirable tree occurs in an apparently indigenous state everywhere, from Persia to the Himalayas, abounding especially in Casimere. It is found also in Asia Minor and in Greece, looking in both countries like a native. Introduced into Britain, most probably by the Romans, completely has it now made itself at home with that one might also be tempted sometimes to think it aboriginal. In the time of Josephus it grew in profusion round the Lake of Geneserat.

Kaiser Joseph and the Spielberg.

Up to a few decades ago Austria divided with Russia the honor of possessing some of the worst dungeons in Europe. To prevail among the most terrible of these living tombs was the Spielberg of Brunn. Major von Rosenberg, of the Engineer Staff, has just published an interesting little volume on this now unused fortress. One charming and authentic tale is worth repeating. It was in 1789—the first century, therefore, of the deliverance from the Turks—and Kaiser Joseph in person made a visit to the Spielberg to inquire himself who was deserving of freedom. For the century was to be marked by the release of prisoners. Colonel Count Auerberg was his aid-de-camp. Jailer Cyrill received his orders from the Governor to show the two gentlemen the prison, and led the way down the grim passages, a mighty bunch of keys in his hand. After viewing many sad chambers, where one or more wretches, ill-clothed and dirty, sat moodily waiting for release or death, Cyrill conducted the visitors to the underground cells—dark, clammy and reeking, with evil smells. The jailer was in the act of passing the first door and proceeding forward, when the Emperor stopped and bade him open the cell. The visitors were horrified to see a human figure almost naked and chained wrists and ankles to the wall. The man had gone mad from confinement in solitude and darkness, and gibbered and moaned fearfully. The next cell a model of the first was empty, and the Emperor without a moment's hesitation, insisted upon being locked up alone for an hour in it. Remonstrance was useless and the imperial will had to be obeyed. The heavy door was slammed, so the others retired and the monarch was left to himself. When they came at the end of the hour the Kaiser Joseph looked sick and ill. 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The Republican.
SATURDAY, Nov. 6, 1880.
For President,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK
Of Pennsylvania.
For Vice President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH
Of Indiana.
For Congress, Seventh District,
WM. H. FORNEY.

THE ELECTION.
Our rooster did not crow this week worth a cent. A solid North against a solid South completely wiped General Hancock out and elevated Garfield to the Presidency. Our dispatches at this writing do not warrant us in giving particulars, but we know enough to justify the announcement to our readers: that on last Tuesday the National Democracy met a crushing defeat. We know enough to warrant the assertion that the great body of the North, by the highest and most solemn verdict of a free people, have justified the fraud of 1876 and struck a fatal blow at republican institutions the world over.
The "Solid South" and "Rebel Claims" bugbear did the work. The folks of the North will never cease to scowl at the ghost of the Southern Confederacy, and, if God does not save them from themselves, they will, one of these days, while fleeing from this imaginary danger, run into the arms of a King.
The people of the North will not vote for a man the South votes for, no matter what his character, the extent of his service to country, his ability, statesmanship or patriotism. We have offered to take Seymour, the purest statesman of the North; Greeley, a representative of Republican ideas and father of the Republican party; Hancock, a soldier of the Union. Our friendship has been fatal to them all.
Seeing this, we are for a three cornered fight next time, if ever another election is vouchsafed us. We want the Solid South to nominate a solid southern man and vote for him; and leave the two parties of the North to fight the matter out over men of their own choosing.
Perhaps, in this event, things will result more happily, either in the Electoral College or the House of Representatives, should the election go into the House. In no event can matters be worse than they have been for us politically in the past.
It affords us relief to turn from the gloomy National prospect to our State election. We have our State Government in safe and honest hands at all events, and in the recent Congressional election Alabama returned a "solid" Democratic delegation. In the Eighth District, Lowe, the Greenbacker, has been made to give way to Gallant Joe Wheeler, another "Rebel General," and Alabama will present an unbroken Democratic front in the next Congress.
While we are ashamed of our party in the Union; we are proud of our party in the State. While the National Democratic party have retreated from victorious ground in 1876 to meet defeat in 1880, the Democracy of Alabama have steadily pushed forward the count until the last stronghold of the enemy has been taken.
The mighty Felton has fallen. A young man named Clements did the work for the arch Independent and Disorganizer. Felton has fallen after an unexampled career of success of four years over the combined opposition of the best men in the Seventh Georgia District. So invulnerable had he become as was supposed, that the nomination in opposition to him went begging and in one case was declined. At last it was tendered a young man about thirty-five years of age. He attacked the mighty man of the Disorganized and politically slow him. It is David and Goliath over again. Clements is now a noted figure in Georgia. Felton was an Independent and voted in Congress about as often with the Radicals as he did with the Democrats. We are glad he has been defeated.
After The Election.
Although the returns came in a steady stream Tuesday night and clear on to daylight yesterday morning, giving everything to the Republicans, yet New Jersey, Nevada, and California, with 18 electoral votes, are for HANCOCK, while New York with 35 votes turns out very close, though it seems to be conceded to GARFIELD, thus securing his election.
Both the Senate and House of Representatives of the Forty-seventh Congress seem to be Democratic. This at least, if certain, is cause for unfeigned thankfulness. The Republicans to make a tie in the Senate were compelled to carry every Northern State which elected Legislatures in October and November. They have failed in California and Nevada; and the Democrats, therefore will continue in the majority in that body.
What the Democrats lost in Ohio and Indiana in October has been partially regained in New York, Nevada, California and the South; and it is hardly possible for the Republicans to have a majority in the next Congress.
If by adverse fate so great a calamity had overtaken the country as a Republican Congress, the era of jobbery would have been renewed. Fortunately we are spared such an infliction, and even with GARFIELD elected, we can at least escape the repressive and vindictive legislation which the Stalwarts would enact if in power in both Houses and which GARFIELD would cheerfully approve. *Montgomery Advertiser, Nov. 4th.*
It was a Connecticut woman who when her husband was brought home intoxicated, thanked God that he was not a blood relation.

ANNISTON.
What Energy and Money can Accomplish in this State.
From the Selma Argus.
This enterprising town lies at the foot of Blue Mountain, about 132 miles north of Selma, in an extensive valley that slopes so gently and gradually from the mountains to the line of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad that one might fancy it (viewing it from the surrounding elevations) to be the abode of perfect peace; but this illusion would soon be dispelled by the sight of many moving trains on the railroad, which passes for several miles through the center of the valley, while the huge furnaces, the fine structure erected for a cotton factory, and the busy movements of teams and men in all directions mark it as one of the most attractive places in the State.
The founders of Anniston, now known as the "Woodstock Iron Company," gave it the name it now bears in honor of the accomplished wife of the President. These gentlemen combine within themselves the rare qualities necessary to build empires and make permanent the monuments of their genius and untiring energy. Nothing seems to be overlooked or forgotten, or too great to be undertaken and accomplished.
To give some idea of the very rapid and permanent growth of Anniston, we will mention that they have two large furnaces, turning out daily forty tons of the highest grade of charcoal pig iron; a splendidly built cotton factory, having a rock foundation and the necessary machinery for 5,000 spindles, combining all the latest improvements; a fine fire brick and tile works, turning out the best brands of flour and corn meal; also a steam ginny and planing mill are among its many advantages, all the permanent buildings being composed of brick and stone.
The town is regularly laid out and shade trees planted. The large store will mention that they have two large streets filled to repletion with every variety of merchandise known to an extensive and general business, is one of the leading attractions of the place. A handsome chapel, school house, telegraph office and post office, fitted up with the latest improvements known to their respective departments, show how thorough is the organization and how thoughtful the officers of the company are for the comfort and convenience of their employees. No spirituous liquors are sold, but a beer saloon, handsomely fitted up, is substituted, which is under the control of the company, the object being to govern the appetites and belated propensities of thirsty wayfarers.
The estate comprises 20,000 acres of the finest ore and timber lands in the South. The location is very high and perfect in its drainage. Fine springs of pure water, carefully protected, are to be found in all directions, while by a system of furrowed culture, the old abandoned farming lands have been formed into numerous fields of living green, without a spot or blemish to mar their beauty and attractiveness, furnishing an abundance of rich pasture for the fine herd of Alderney cows grazing in them.
An excellent wagon road has been completed by this enterprising company over the mountains to Chocomauc valley, making a most convenient and much desired route from all points in that valley to Anniston; and its commodious railroad depot. From this mountain road one of the finest and most extensive views can be had of this splendid locality. The establishment of water works and the introduction of the electric light are prominent among the many contemplated improvements in the near future.
There is one feature that impresses the visitor profoundly, and that is the unsparring labor and skill expended in creating the beautiful surroundings of the elegant homes of the resident proprietors. Fine lawns, terraces, shrubbery, ornamental gardening, green houses ample in dimensions and perfect in design, are among the many evidences of that culture and refinement so prominent in large and wealthy communities.
A few years ago the site of Anniston was a cheerless old farm, the hopeless remains of a poorly cultivated homestead. Barren hills, choked with weeds, numerous springs, with their neglected and marshy surroundings, constituted the sole attraction to the eye of the traveler.
But now another spirit has spread its power and influence over the unpromising picture, giving many evidences of constant progress, which must eventually make Anniston, with its vast wealth of minerals and manufacturing resources, one of the richest and most attractive places in the South. Alabama may well be proud of the great and growing importance of its mining and manufacturing interests.
We suppose any day is lucky on which a happy marriage is consummated, but the following is the old saw on the subject:
Monday for wealth,
Tuesday for health,
Wednesday the best of all,
Thursday for crosses,
Friday for losses,
Saturday no luck at all.
The parties to a marriage can select the day of its celebration, but it is not so easy to choose the day of one's birth; and yet these, too, had their meaning:
Born on a Monday,
Fair in figure;
Born on a Tuesday,
Full of God's grace;
Born on a Wednesday,
Merry and glad;
Born on a Thursday,
Sour and sad;
Born on a Friday,
Godly given;
Born on a Saturday,
Work for your living;
Born on a Sunday,
Never shall want;
So there's the week,
And the end on't.
The sun which ripens the corn and fills the succulent herb with nourishment also pencils with beauty the violet and the rose.
They told grandfather Blinkin that old Mr. Jones was dead. "Ah well," said he resignedly, "I've noticed that people have been dying ever since I can remember."
Two things are required in order to conversion. The first is, that penitence should not leave him who hopes, and that hope should not leave him who is penitent.
A boy of twelve years, dining at his uncle's, under such good dinner that he observed, "Johnny, you appear to eat well." "Yes," replied the orphan, "I've been practicing eating all my life."
Godly sorrow is the sorrow of God reproduced in a tender, beautiful soul, by which the creature is brought into closest sympathy with God.

More Salmon than Water.
Alaska Letter in San Francisco Bulletin.
As for the salmon, as seen this morning urging their way up the swift, brawling current—tens of thousands of them, side by side, with their backs out of the water in shallow places—nothing that I could write may possibly give anything like a fair conception of the extravagance of their numbers. There is more salmon apparently, bulk for bulk, than water. In forcing the stream, the writhing multitudes crowding one against another could not get out of the way.
One of our men, waded out in the midst of them, and amused himself by seizing them above the tail and swinging them over his head. Thousands of them could thus be taken by hand while they are making their way over the shallows among the stones. Whatever may be said of other features of the Territory, it is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance of her fisheries.
Not to mention cod, herring, halibut, etc., there are probably not less than one thousand salmon streams in Southeastern Alaska, as large or larger than this one (about forty feet wide) crowded with fine salmon every year. The run commenced this year more than a month ago, and the King Salmon, one of the five species recognized by the Indians, was running in the Chilcat rivet about the middle of November.
One man with a trade is worth a thousand with out. The hosts of young men in every large city who apply for employment and fail to get it for the reason that they cannot truthfully affirm that they are educated or especially fitted for any particular business, constitute a potent argument in favor of reform. If, under the present system, should have fewer ignorant mechanics and incompetent business men. A trade is a fortune in itself.
Rev. P. N. Granger of St. Albans Vt., and Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District, in a letter of a recent date, says: "I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of mine because very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks when he became better, but when I put him back he grew worse, when I discovered that a ring bone was forming, I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found."
A soft answer, etc.—Mamma: "You are very naughty, children, and I am extremely dissatisfied with you. You say: 'That is a pity, mamma! We're all so thoroughly satisfied with you, you know.'"
"Well, I declare, I don't know what to preserve this fall!" exclaimed Mrs. Fussabout; peaches is high, and plums are cheap, putting up and preserves is as bad as live syrup. There is no knowing how much longer she would have gone on, if Mr. F. had not suggested that she might preserve her temper, for want of anything better. Then she stopped; but he didn't. He left.
"Do angels fly, mamma?"
"Yes, love."
"Then why don't our hired girl fly?"
"Why should she fly, baby?"
"Cause when papa kisses her, he calls her angel!"
"She'll fly—come, I'll show you."
She was a four-year old blonde, generally quiet and tractable, but mamma had provoked her. "I don't love you any more, mamma!" "Very well, dear, you needn't." "Well, I don't love you." "All right, dearie, mamma will try to get along." "Well, I do love you; but I don't feel like it just now."
Alcott's little poem on the baby is being produced in this shocking way in Massachusetts.
Baby, new to earth and sky,
Soon as born begins to cry.
Day and night dadda dadda yell,
And makes it dadda dadda yell,
And makes it dadda dadda yell,
And makes it dadda dadda yell.
"I assure you, gentlemen," said the convict upon entering the prison, "that the place has sought me, and not I the place. My own affairs really demanded all my time and attention, and may truly say my selection to fill this position was an entire surprise. Had I consulted my own interest, I should have peremptorily declined to serve, but as I am in the hands of my friends, I see no other course but to submit." And he submitted.
THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
Calhoun County.
In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Oct. 30, 1880.
This day came Ed Camp guardian of Hilda Burns, John A. Burns, Paralee Burns, Wesley Burns and Henry Burns, minor heirs of Wesley Burns deceased, who was a son of Hilda Burns deceased, and files in this Court his petition in writing and under oath, praying an order of sale of certain lands therein described, and belonging to the estate of the said Hilda Burns deceased, so that said minors may receive their distributive share of said lands. Said lands are described as follows: S. B. gr. of S. B. gr. Sec. 7, N. W. gr. of N. W. gr. Sec. 8, N. E. gr. of N. W. gr. Sec. 8, W. half of S. B. gr. Sec. 5, N. E. gr. of S. B. gr. Sec. 5, all in T. 14, R. 10, E., containing 260 acres in Calhoun County Alabama.
It is ordered that the 29th day of Nov. 1880 be appointed a day on which to hear and determine upon said petition, and that notice thereof be given to Lucinda Pearson of Polk County Ga. (his non resident and an heir at law of said Hilda Burns deceased) in the Jacksonville Republican; a newspaper printed and published weekly for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to said non resident heir; as well as all others interested, to be and appear at a special term of said Court, to be held at the Court house of said county, on said 29th day of Nov. 1880, and defend against said petition if they think proper.
A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.
Nov. 6—4t.

Tax Collector's First Round.
The undersigned will attend the following places at the times mentioned for the purpose of collecting the tax for the year 1880.
No. 10 Rabbit Town, Wed. Dec. 1, '80
16 Adage, Thurs. " 2
9 Cross Plains, Frid. " 3
8 Green's S. H. Sat. " 4
11 White Plains, Mon. " 5
12 Davisville, Tues. " 6
13 Centre, Wed. " 7
12 Oxford, Thurs. " 8
15 Anniston, Fri. & Sat. " 10-11
4 Mudrot, Monday, " 13
14 Sulph. Springs, Tues. " 14
5 Polkville, Wed. " 15
6 Pike Hill, Thurs. & Fri. " 16-17
7 Hollingsworth Sat. " 18
2 Alex. dria, Mon. & Tu. " 20-21
3 June Bug, Wed. " 22
1 Jacksonville, Thurs. " 23
I will be at Jacksonville the last five days of December.
D. Z. GOODLETT,
T. C. Calhoun County.
Nov. 6, '80—td.

ADVERTISEMENT.
Grand-Mother's Chair,
Popular—Words and Music.
"On the Train,"
March—Very Interesting.
Twickenham First,
Spoken—Words and Music.
Adelphi Galop,
Piano and singing.
Full-size Piano Music. All 4 Pieces Mail order of receipt of Four 3 cent Stamps.
J. M. STODART & CO.,
Nov. 6—4t. Philadelphia.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
THE STATE OF ALABAMA. C. J. Cooper, Calhoun County, J. & Son, plaintiffs, vs. Jas. D. Martin Defendant. W. A. Scarborough Guarantor. W. A. Scarborough & Co., J. & Son, having applied to the undersigned a Justice of the Peace for said County in due form of law, for an attachment against the estate of Jas. D. Martin, and obtained the same by writ of garnishment, which has been returned served on W. A. Scarborough, and whereas it appears that Jas. D. Martin is not a resident of the State and his residence is in the State of Texas, Post Office not known to me.
Now the said Jas. D. Martin, wherever he may reside, is hereby notified of the pendency of said suit, and that if he said Jas. D. Martin does not appear before me at my office in Oxford, Ala., on the 4th day of December 1880, I will proceed to give judgment, as the merits of the cause may demand, in the same manner as if the said Jas. D. Martin were present to answer and defend the same. And I will, as the law directs, award execution, order sale, or other process as the cause may require.
Given under my hand this 30th day of Oct. 1880,
J. S. KELLY,
J. P.
Nov. 6, '80—4t.

Henry Black In Chancery at Jacksonville vs. Amanda Black.
In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of the Solicitors of Calhoun County in this cause, that the said Amanda Black is a non resident of this State and that she resides at or near Pittsburg Tennessee, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Alabama for four consecutive weeks requiring her the said Amanda Black to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her the said Kate Claffin.
Done at office 3d day Nov. 1880.
Wm. M. HAMES,
Register.
Nov. 6—4t.

Geo. Claffin In Chancery at Jacksonville vs. Kate Claffin.
In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of the Solicitors of Calhoun County in this cause, that the said Kate Claffin is a non resident of this State, and that she resides in the State of Tennessee Post office unknown, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty one years.
It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Ala. for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said Kate Claffin to answer or demur to the bill of this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her the said Kate Claffin.
Done at office 3d day Nov. 1880.
Wm. M. HAMES,
Register.
Nov. 6—4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.
By virtue of two orders of the Probate Court for Calhoun County, granted Sept. 8th, 1880, as to personal property, and Oct. 11th, 1880, as to Real Estate, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Dodd, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, upon the premises of the deceased, near the mouth of Tallapoosa creek on Monday 20th November 1880 the following Real and Personal property, for division among the heirs at law:
A certain tract of land conveyed to deceased by Warren Oneal containing 120 acres more or less, situated as a part of "Lewis tract" or the "Fish-trap tract" and as being all of the land on north side of the creek, in Sec. 4, Township 15, N. E. of the 6th, of T. 15, R. 6, including part of Tr. C. & D. which lies north of the creek in Sec. 4, T. 15, R. 6, not sold by said Oneal before the conveyance to said deceased. Also 4 acres more or less, sold by G. D. Melzer to deceased adjoining said Oneal land on the east. Also 2 live hogs or hives of bees, and one lot cooking utensils.
TERMS OF SALE.
Real estate one third cash, balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date of sale, and good and sufficient surety.
PERSONAL PROPERTY.
For all sums of five dollars and under cash, and all sums over five on a credit of twelve months from date of sale.
CHARLES MARTIN, Adm.
Oct. 30, 1880—4t.

Millinery.
The undersigned has recently received a choice lot of Millinery Goods of the latest styles, which she will sell trimmed or untrimmed at reasonable prices. Also a select lot of Ribbons, Notions, etc.
MRS. EMMA C. KING,
Oct 23—6m Jacksonville Ala.

DON'T FAIL
To insure your Gin Houses with
J. S. KELLY, Agent,
Oxford, Ala.

W. C. LAND, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELER.
Jacksonville, Ala.
Also agent for Maudie C. T. Table cutlery and silver and plated ware. Also agent for Elgin Watch Co. and other American make. May, 1st 1880.

FIRE INSURANCE.
I. L. SWAN AGT., JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Four Good Home Companies to wit,
Georgia Home, Home Protection, Central City, and Columbus Ins. and Banking Co., Miss.
May 1st, 1880.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
The most successful remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects, and does not blister. Read proof below.
From Rev. P. N. GRANGER, Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.
St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20, 1880.
Dr. D. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: In reply to your letter, I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago, I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of mine because very lame, and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ring bone was forming, I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found.
Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.
Perseverence Will Tell.
Stoughton, Mass., March 16th, 1880.
B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—In justice to you and myself, I think that I ought to let you know that I have recovered a bone spavin with Kendall's Spavin cure, one very large one, don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. I took me four months to take the large one off, and two for the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but I do for all what it has done for me, its sale will be very great.
Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.
Kendall's Spavin Cure.
Kelley's Island Erie Co. O. Feb. 28 1880.
DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., GENTS:—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure on a bone spavin, and am pleased to report that it has taken this enlargement completely off. It took only one bottle to perform the cure. I am confident if it is properly used, it will do all you claim for it.
Yours truly,
C. M. LINCOLN.
STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.
To Whom It May Concern:—In the year 1875, I treated with Kendall's Spavin cure, a bone spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he never has been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated him with Kendall's spavin Cure.
R. A. GAINS.
Enosburgh Falls Vt., Feb. 25th, 1879.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of Feb. A. D. 1879.
J. O. C. JEBBEN,
Justice of the Peace.
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
On Human Flesh
PATTEN'S MILLS, WASHINGTON CO. N. Y., Feb. 21, 1878.
B. J. KENDALL, M. D., DEAR SIR:—The particular case on which I used your Spavin Cure was a malignant ankle spavin of sixteen months' standing. I had tried many things, but in vain. Your Spavin cure put the foot to the ground again, and for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excels anything we ever used.
Yours truly,
REV. M. F. BELL,
Pastor M. E. Church, Patten's Mills N. Y.
Kendall's Spavin Cure is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargement such as spavins, splints, curbs, corns, sprains, swellings, any lameness, and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for the best liniment now in use, never used, and it is certain in its effects. Send address for Illustrated Circular which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unequalled success to our knowledge, for least as well as man. Price 21 per bottle or six bottles for \$5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont. U. S. Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga. H. & Co., Nashville Tenn., Agents.

GRAND EXPOSITION AT OXFORD, ALA.
The undersigned, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Calhoun County, Cleburne, Randolph and Talladega counties, that has just opened a new first class

Furniture Store
On Main Street, Oxford, Ala., where he will keep constantly on hand a full line of all grades of home manufactured and Western Furniture consisting of
CHAMBER AND PARLOR SUITS, WALNUT AND MARBLE SUITS, Upholstered Bed Lounges.
BUREAUS, Marble Top, WARDROBES, WASH STANDS, OFFICE DESKS, LADY'S ROCKERS, SPRING MATTRESSES, TOILET SETS, CHILDREN'S CHAIRS, PARLOR CHAIRS, WILLOW CHAIRS, DRESSING CASES, Marble TOWEL RACKS, SAFES, DINING TABLES, CENTER TABLES, OFFICE CHAIRS, DINING CHAIRS, CRIBS, BARBER'S CHAIRS, SITTING ROOM CHAIRS, **CARPETS,**
Of all grades and prices, and in fact every thing usually kept in first class Furniture Store.
Call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. I bought furniture by the car load, for cash, and I am determined to sell to customers cheaper than they can buy in any market.
I keep my sample furniture all set up, so you can see just what you are buying.
Special inducements given to parties wishing to buy by wholesale.
1000 BEDSTEADS,
of my own manufacturing, at all prices.
Oct 16, '80—1m. JAMES MCKIBBEN

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.
The Best, Hillside Plow, with ing Cultivator and Single Plow ever invented.
The undersigned, prepared patents for the day of June 1870 on the above named cultural implements, and since that time have been perfecting them, and they are now tested and in every instance have given entire satisfaction.
They are made of wrought iron and blacksmith repair on. The billiard is acknowledged to be the best on the market, doing its work to perfection. Having cultivated carriages eleven years of different kinds, two at a time, and cultivated on at one furrow to the row. It is admirably adapted to the soil of Alabama, and can be used on two or three rows at a time, better than with a single plow. It does the single plow that the iron steel, and is kept up cheaper than the wooden steel, answers for double team.
COUNTY RIGHTS, STATE RIGHTS, THEIR ENTIRE PATENT FOR SALE, TERMS VERY LOW.
Read These Certificates.
COLDWATER, SEPT. 1, 1880.
MR. G. W. PETERSON—SIR:
to your inquiry of recent date, I am so continuously as I take hold of new inventions, I am well pleased with your cultivator, far as I have tested it.
Yours etc.
J. W. ANDERSON
EAST BOWDOEN, ALA., AUG. 4, 1880.
MR. G. W. PETERSON, DEAR SIR:
I have been farming 36 years; I have tried many cultivators, have been using one of your patent cultivators this season, and I can tell you that I have not seen used.
ALBERT O'KIBEN
ADDRESS, G. W. PETERSON, OXFORD, ALA.
Oct. 2—1f

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.
Under and by order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, granted on the 30th day of September, 1880, in the 30th day of September, 1880, of the said Court, do hereby give notice to the public outcry, upon the late premises of the deceased, about six miles West of Jacksonville, and on the South side of Tallapoosa creek, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of November, 1880, the following described real estate, to wit: Range 34, Township 14, N. E. of the 6th, of T. 15, R. 6, containing in all about 160 acres more or less. Said land to be sold for the purpose of division among the heirs at law.
Terms of sale.—One half cash and one half in twelve months, with interest from date, with two good and sufficient mortgages upon note for unpaid balance of purchase money.
J. D. BRYANT, Adm.
Oct. 2, 1880—4t.

1,000' Busheis OF RED RUST PROOFS FOR SALE.
JAMES CROOK, Jacksonville, Ala.
Oct. 2—1f.

Walden & Woodward, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Jacksonville, Ala.
Will practice in all the courts of the Circuit, and the Supreme Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims.
ROBINSON WAGON CO. CINCINNATI, O.
This Company have just finished complete shops with every facility of the latest improved machinery, and are prepared to manufacture
STANDARD TRADE VEHICLES,
such as
Farm Wagons, Spring Wagons, Platform Wagons, Ludlow Spring Wagons, Farmers' Two Seated Carriages, Standard Trade Buggies, Elegant Brewster Buggy, &c.
Send for Designs and Prices, to ROBINSON WAGON CO. Oct. 9, '80— Cincinnati, Ohio.

NOTICE TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Notice is hereby given that a special term of the Court of County Commissioners will be held at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, in Calhoun County, State of Alabama, on Monday the 1st day of November 1880 for the purpose of contracting for the support of the paupers of said county for the year 1881 and for the transaction of such other business as the Court may deem right and proper.
The contractor will be required to board, clothe, furnish tobacco and take care of all the paupers committed to his charge, give to the paupers his personal attention when in sickness and in health and to attend to the burial of all who may die during the year 1881.
The Court of County Commissioners to furnish to the contractor the poor house farm free of rent, to furnish all necessary bedding for the use of the paupers and to pay physicians' bills.
Payments to be made to contractor quarterly.
The Court reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids that may be presented. Sealed bids can be filed in the Probate Court office or handed in on the morning of the 1st of Nov. 1880.
By order of the Court of County Commissioners.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
Oct 23—2f

REMOVAL A. M. LANDERS
Has recently removed his Family Grocery and Billiard Saloon to the store formerly occupied by W. H. Jones, on the corner of Main and Second streets, and has a choice lot of all kinds, both staple and fancy goods, such as—Bacon, Canned Goods, etc., which has been fitted up and furnished with the best fixtures in market. The billiard table has been placed up stairs in a comfortable room where gentlemen can enjoy a game free from interruption.
Respectfully,
A. M. LANDERS.
Jan. 2nd 11.

BOWDON & ARNOLD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitors in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Circuit, U. S. Dist. Court and Supreme Court of the State.
L. W. CANNON, DECEASED, ESTATE OF.
Private Court Calhoun County.
Letters of Administration with will of L. W. Cannon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 20th day of October, 1880, by the Hon. Alex. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, State of Alabama, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, that the same will be heard.
B. H. L. STEVENSON, Adm.
Oct. 23, 1880—3f

WANTED—Money. Pay your subscription dues.

DR. RADWAY

HEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DIFF. FLUENZA, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, Indigestion, Acidity, Flatulence, Colic, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting, Discharges from the bowels are cured in 10 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's

CAUTION
This paper has printed on it in black a file of
J. P. Miller's signature, Philadelphia. \$1 a
all drug stores. Sent by mail by J. P. Miller
Dr., S. W. cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

Maheer Dystating that the...
...in this regard, naming the...

SATURDAY, Nov. 13, 1880.

The Senate was permanently organized on Tuesday the 9th, with the following named members as officers:

Hon. John D. Butler, President of the Senate.
Mr. W. L. Clay, Secretary of Senate.
Mr. C. C. Schrier, Assistant Secretary.
Mr. W. P. Howell, enrolling and engrossing clerk.
Mr. W. J. B. Padgett, Door-keeper.
Mr. Robinson, Assistant Door-keeper.
Lott and Brooks and Edward Woodward were announced as pages of the Senate.
The House failed to effect an organization on Tuesday.

We are always glad to see evidences of the thrift of any of our contemporaries and especially of the heavy daily papers. In this connection we notice with pleasure that the Montgomery Advertiser and Mail has done a new day's work which fits admirably. This certainly speaks well for its management. This sterling Democratic Journal deserves success, and the good people of Montgomery and the State should yield it a hearty and liberal patronage. We commend the Advertiser to all who desire to take a daily paper from the capital of the State.

In its issue of the 9th the Advertiser says: "With the appearance of its new dress, we reiterate the announcement, that, in accordance with its custom and policy, the paper will continue to be devoted to the advocacy and promotion of the interests of the State; and will, in every legitimate way, endeavor to justify the liberal patronage it still receives."

The following dispatch to the Selma Times of the 11th settles the question of Gen. Wheeler's election in the 8th congressional district.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Nov. 10.—The majority of Gen. Wheeler, Democrat, over Lowe, Greenbacker and Independent, in the 8th district for Congress, is 44.

FROM THE STATE CAPITOL.
We clip the following summary of legislative proceedings from the Selma Times of the 11th.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 10th, 1880.
The election of Col. Dawson, of your city, Speaker of the House, has pleased everybody. He makes a most excellent presiding officer, and has the confidence of all the members. The fine array of talent against him makes his success quite a compliment to Dallas.

SENATE.
The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Upon filling the roll, 27 Senators answered to their names. The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Hargrove introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House, to fix a day for electing Circuit Solicitors. Adopted, and Messrs. Hargrove and Orr were appointed. (This resolution was concurred in by the House.)

A committee of the two houses waited upon the Governor and informed him that an organization had been perfected. Whereupon the agreed message was transmitted, read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rice, to amend section 31 of article 3 of the school law.
Also, to provide additional accommodation for the insane.
Mr. Wilson, to prevent the destruction of fish in the waters of the State.

Mr. Harrison, to prohibit the transportation of freight by railroads on Sunday.
Also, to amend sections 3,349 and 3,024 of the Code.
Also, protect persons buying goods on time from extortion.

Mr. Brooks, to incorporate banks of discount and deposit.
Also, to amend an act to establish a court of inferior criminal jurisdiction in Mobile.
Mr. Clarke, to prohibit the sale of liquor within six miles of McKinley Church, Marengo county.

All of which were ordered to a second reading to-morrow morning.
The House adjourned until 10:15 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.
The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The House effected a permanent organization by the election of Hon. N. H. R. Dawson, of Dallas, as Speaker; Ellis Phelan, of Jefferson, Clerk; Elmore Garrett, of Coosa, Assistant Clerk; T. S. Ford, of Macon, Enrolling Clerk; T. J. Judge, of Butler, Engrossing Clerk; Robert Hasson, of Calhoun, Door-keeper.

Mr. Dawson, upon assuming the duties of Speaker, returned thanks for the honor conferred, promised to use every exertion toward making the session harmonious and pleasant to members, and profitable to people, and asked the support of the gentlemen of the House in the performance of his duties.

The annual message of the Governor was read and ordered to be printed.
After the adoption of the usual resolutions, the House adjourned.

Sea-Horse.
No proprietor of a Sea-Horse has ever, to our knowledge, had any occasion for Kendall's Spavin Cure, but it has been used on thousands of spavined horses with most wonderful success, and it is now being used with the very best of satisfaction for every kind of a lameness or lameness on beast or man. As it does not blister and is certain in its effects, it is becoming the most popular liniment ever used for horse or human flesh. Read the advertisement in another column.

Those statesmen and journalists at the North that expect to see the South become the very humble servant of the Republican party will find themselves mistaken, and the reason is that the South has some thing better to attend to than bootlicking Republican magnates for office.—Mobile Register.

Hon. John D. Butler.

The election of this prominent Alabama to the presidency of the Senate, ensures to that body one of the best presiding officers in the South. Of his appearance and graceful delivery, his occupancy of the chair gives assurance at once that the right man is in the right place.
He has heretofore been Speaker of the House, and also held the position of President of the Senate, having filled the former position at the early age of twenty-six. He has also filled many other places of trust and honor in the State, and has long been recognized as one of her leading citizens.—Montgomery Advertiser of the 10th.

Two Old Soldiers.

New York, November 3.—The Express gives the following account of a meeting this morning between Generals Hancock and McClellan. For a man who had met the one crushing defeat of his life, General Hancock sustains himself nobly. At 9 o'clock this morning he went to his official headquarters and was soon immersed in the daily military correspondence. He had read this morning's papers at breakfast and knew the result. Not a word fell from his lips; not a movement of his impassive face gave token of the emotion within. Two or three visitors called and were received by General Mitchell in the office. At 10 o'clock the ferry yacht brought over to Governor's island a gentleman, who had once himself tasted the bitter experience of a soldier candidate for presidential honors—General George B. McClellan. It was a kindred feeling doubtless, that drew these two men together.
"Well, general," was the visitor's only greeting.
"Good, I am glad to see you," responded Hancock.
"I am sorry,"
"I am sorry, too, but only for the people and the party."
Other visitors withdrew, leaving the two generals alone.

Don't Cry.
There is hardly any use of giving the returns of the elections. You have lost a gentle mother crying over the little shoes of her lost darling. It was foolish, but natural; and so it is with some of our Democrats. They think that the election buried all that was lovable. It is natural, but foolish. There may be for them only a burial—a disappearance of what they may think is forever lost. The resurrection may come after awhile, perhaps, or there will be a metamorphosis to restore to them in a better form the loss of what they so regret. At all events there is no use of crying about it. The sun will continue to shine, the showers to descend, the earth to yield what industry demands from it. Why, even we may fall in love with Garfield. Who knows? There is great opportunity for a true man at the head of affairs to secure the love of his fellow-citizens.—Mobile Daily News.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 8.

Some excitement pervades political circles over the discovery that Robert McKenna, one of the ten Representatives elected to the Legislature from this county, is ineligible, having been convicted of incest for marrying his wife's granddaughter. McKenna was pardoned by Gov. John C. Brown four years ago, but it is claimed, he has never applied to be restored to the rights of citizenship, and that he is therefore disqualified from holding office. It is stated that a certificate will be given to W. B. Winston, Democrat, who received the next highest vote. This change may possibly determine the election of U. S. Senator, as the complexion of the Legislature is very close.

Telegraphic From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.
A special to the Star from New York says the Democrats are seriously at work obtaining evidence of fraud on the part of Republicans, with view to having the vote of New York counted for Hancock in the Tammany Hall and the State Democratic Committee have been diligently at work, and claim to have made discoveries which amount to those at work in the investigation. The National Democratic Committee has not yet taken hold of the matter, but its executive committee meets Friday. At that meeting reports from the three other committees now working the subject will be presented to the full committee, and will promise to furnish additional proof of frauds involving over twenty thousand votes. These committees will request the National Committee to insist upon the appointment of a Congressional Committee of investigation into the New York election and make it the very first business of both Houses at the approaching session.

The Republicans have done nothing, believing up to this time, that Gen. Hancock is utterly opposed to any scheme of the kind and says so. Nothing would come of the talk, but now they propose to be ready to demand that some class of investigation shall proceed under their auspices in certain Southern States, and here also, to prove Democratic frauds. Three or four Democratic Senators have already been heard from. Senator Davis, of West Virginia says he will not be a party to it, but will oppose any attempt to open the affair, and others say they will not think of it. At present the Democrats are feeling optimistic, here and nothing but some public declaration from enough Democratic Congressmen to settle the matter now, will avert the uneasiness in business that is threatening to happen and last ill the votes are counted in January.

A Fiendish Murder Attributed to Tramps.

STRASBURG, Pa., November 3.—The township of Hamilton was thrown into the wildest excitement this morning on finding that the seventeen-year-old daughter of Samuel Bittenbender had been murdered, her head being pounded to a jelly. The girl left home yesterday evening to go to Jacob Marsha's to do housework. Her little sisters, while on their way to school this morning, discovered her by the wayside with her brains scattered over the fence and stones where she lay. There were several tramps seen in the vicinity early in the morning, and it is supposed they committed the crime.

The Atlanta Constitution says: Our paper will be published right along just the same as ever, and will contain all the news, good, bad and indifferent. This is one of the few precincts that Garfield didn't carry, but if he will behave himself and be nice, we will treat him kindly.

Gadsden has built this year 15 new brick stores, and is just completing a 40 room hotel, a cotton compress and put about the largest steamboat on the Coosa river.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Care of Woodlands. In View of Their Supply of Charcoal.

At a recent meeting of the United States Association of Charcoal Ironworkers Dr. Branklin B. Hough, who holds a commission from the Government for the investigation of the forest question, read a paper upon the importance of giving proper attention to the management of growth of wood, as well as upon the supplying materials for charcoal for metallurgical uses.

After stating the self-evident fact that the industries using charcoal as a fuel could not hope to keep in operation, and expand to meet the growing wants of the country, unless adequate provision was made for renewing those supplies, he proceeded to point out some of the measures that were essential to this end.

The amount of woodland required to maintain a furnace without limit of time depended not only upon its capacity but upon the soil, the climate, and other circumstances that determine the rate of growth of wood, as well as upon the kind of timber grown and the care bestowed upon its management. What ever the unit of demand might be for one year expressed in acres of land, it was evident that there should be as many multiples of this as there are years to the life of the furnace. When this is determined, the tract should be laid out by surveys into as many acres of equal producing capacity as there are years in the period, and these should be cut over annually, carefully saving the young sprouts to favor a new growth.

He described the three principal uses of management adopted in Europe, where forestry has been thoroughly studied with a view of greatest possible production, and specified the advantages of each. By the first of these, called "Futaie," by the French, and which, for a better term, he would call "high forest," a forest started in a young state was kept very carefully thinned out and free from less growths until the whole was brought to full maturity and fit for the best uses in civil and naval architecture. Such forests were only cut once in a century or so, but the profits were very large, both on account of the quantity and the quality of the timber. But they never afforded means of livelihood, except in the thinnings and tree tops, and were chiefly managed by governments for supplying timber for naval use.

By another method, called by the French "Jardinsage," the trees fully ripe, or wanted for particular uses, were picked out from time to time, and a modicum of time kept has trees of all sizes growing in close proximity, and a wasteful way, because of the inferiority of yield, both as to quantity and quality, yet under some circumstances the only one advisable, as, for example on light sandy soils, which, if cleared all at once, might be exposed to drifting sands or to eroding torrents. This is the American farmer's method, in his cleared woodlands, as experience proves, tends to run itself out entirely in the course of time.

By the third method, that of "cutover," or coppice, the renewal is secured from sprouts, and the woods are cut over once in twenty or thirty years. This is the method that commends itself to the character of our country, and the details of its management were given at some length. There are two requirements absolutely essential to its success: they must be kept from fires, and they must at all seasons be closed against sheep and cattle. The origin of fires, and some of the measures best calculated for preventing them and for arresting them, if stated in detail, and the need of a more strict legislation for the prevention of carelessness, and the punishment of willful or herdless setting of fires, were pointed out. Our main dependence must be upon precautions enforced by precept and by penalties. If those who start these fires were held to personal accountability for the consequences the fires might become less frequent.

The importance of excluding domestic animals from woodlands designed for permanence was self-evident, because in a coppice growth there are always young trees liable to injury from their browsing, and if these are killed the hopes of a future timber crop are cut off.

A general rule, a mixture of species will yield more than one kind alone, and by judicious thinning, the clearing out of useless growths, drainage, etc., the production may be largely increased. The profits of reserving the best trees for better uses than charcoal, and the advantage of leaving fine specimens of the thirty kinds of the better kinds to grow to the full dimension of wood pointed out, and the profits of timber growing were demonstrated by a simple numerical statement.

Allusion was made to some of the incidental benefits that result to agriculture and horticulture from the proper proportion and distribution of the woodlands of a country, and some of the advantages in regard to water supply were pointed out. In conclusion Dr. Hough urged upon the association the importance of aiding in the diffusion of an interest in silviculture, both by precept and example, among the owners of land generally, as a matter of direct pecuniary profit, aside from the enjoyment that every citizen should have in a proper distribution ofylvan shade.

THE SAD NAVOC BROUGHT BY AN UNBELIEVER.

A "hired man," who has been employed on a farm in this county for several months, entered a suit against his employer the other day for balance of wages, amounting, as he claimed, to \$32. The suit was on trial in Justice Allen's court yesterday, and the plaintiff had a clear case. He gave dates and figures in a straightforward way, and seemed a very honest young man. When the facts were stated, he said: "I claim an offset for this \$32. No man need sue me for what I honestly owe."
"What is your offset?" asked the lawyer.
"It is an unbeliever."
"Why, in the Bible."
"What has that got to do with your owing him \$32?"
"It has a heap to do with it. I had six hands in my employ, and we were rushing things when I hired this man. He had been with us two days when they stopped the reaper in the middle of the forenoon to dispute at old Daniel in the lion's den, and in the days that regular knock down over the whole wallowing hog back of Noah and his flood. That's my offset, sir, and if he was worth anything I'd sue him for \$1,000 besides."

The Court reserved his decision for twenty-four hours.—Selma Times.

When I am visited at my farm by those who feel sympathy with nature, and say they have a taste for the country life, I make up my mind they do not like it because they do not know enough about the world around them to enjoy its beauties.

The young German, Finkelstein, who attempted to commit suicide last Sunday, is yet alive, and, the wound from the razor is in such condition as to lead to hopes of his recovery from that, but paralysis of the lower limbs still continues. He is only in his eighteenth year, and a stranger in a strange land. As such he is entitled to the sympathy of all, and we are glad to see that the Israelites of this city are giving him needed attention.—Rome Courier of the 11th.

A Practical Test.

Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, has some original and very effective ways of doing things. Wishing to test a railroad brake of which he had heard a great deal, he had the appliances adapted to a locomotive and cars, and engineer instructed how to use it. Then he embarked aboard his train and started upon an excursion. At a dangerous point in the road the engineer, whose train was running at thirty-two miles an hour, saw what was apparently an immense rock that had fallen upon the track a few hundred yards ahead. He put the brakes down with a vigor which may be conceived, and succeeded in arresting the train before it came in collision with the obstacle. This, however when more closely examined, proved to be a pasteboard rock of Dom Pedro's own contrivance. He wanted a practical test of the new brake, and this was his way of securing it.

Died At His Doctor's Door.

Middlebury, November 3.—Chauncey P. Rowe, a "fellow" of this town, aged 65 years, drove into Middlebury this morning, a doctor, and died on his wagon in front of the physician's door. Heart disease was the cause.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.
Probate Court for said County.
Special Term Nov. 6th 1880.

This day came W. B. Green, executor of the estate of Edna A. Prater deceased, and filed in this Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his executorship as aforesaid.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 6th day of December 1880, be appointed a day for said account and vouchers to be read, and that notice thereof be given in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three weeks prior to day, as a notice to Richard W. Prater of Farmersville Texas, and Evelina E. Prater and Mrs. L. A. Green of Calhoun County Ala.—and all other persons interested, to be and appear at my office in Jacksonville, County of Calhoun Ala., on said 6th Nov. 1880, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

Nov. 13-31.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County; Special Term, Oct. 30, 1880.

This day came Ed Camp guardian of the person of Hilda Burns, Paralee Burns, Wesley Burns and Henry Burns, minor heirs of Wesley Burns deceased, who was a son of Hilda Burns deceased, and filed in this Court his petition in writing and under oath, praying an order of sale of certain lands therein described, and belonging to the estate of said Hilda Burns deceased, so that said minors may receive their distributive share of said lands. Said lands are described as follows: S E 1/4 of S E 1/4, Sec. 7, N W 1/4 of N W 1/4, Sec. 8, N E 1/4 of N W 1/4, Sec. 8, N E 1/4 of S W 1/4, Sec. 5, N E 1/4 of S E 1/4, Sec. 6, all in T. 14, R. 10, E, containing 300 acres, in Calhoun county Alabama.

It is ordered that the 29th day of Nov. 1880 be appointed a day on which said petition and the petition of said Hilda Burns deceased, shall be read, and that notice thereof be given to said Hilda Burns deceased, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Alabama for four consecutive weeks requiring her the said Amanda Black to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her, the said Amanda Black. Done at office 3d Nov. 1880.

Wm. M. HAMES,
Register.

Nov. 6-41.

Geo. Claffin in Chancery at Jacksonville Alabama.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of the Solicitors of Complaints in this cause, that the said Amanda Black is a non resident of this State and that she resides at or near Pittsburg Tennessee, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Alabama for four consecutive weeks requiring her the said Amanda Black to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her, the said Kate Claffin.

Done at office 31 day Nov. 1880.

Wm. M. HAMES,
Register.

Nov. 6-41.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By virtue of two orders of the Probate Court, Calhoun County, granted Sept. 8th, 1880, as to personal property, and Oct. 21st, 1880, as to Real Estate, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Dodd, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder at public outcry, upon the premises of the deceased, near the mouth of Tallapoosa creek on Monday 29th November 1880 the following Real and Personal property for division among the heirs at law:

A certain tract of land conveyed to deceased John Dodd by deed, containing 120 acres more or less and designated as a part of "Lewis tract" or the "Fish-trap tract," and as being all of the land on north side of the creek, in Sec. 4, Township 15, R. 6, including part of T. 6, R. 15, R. 6, north of the creek, in Sec. 4, T. 15, R. 6, not sold by said Dodd before the conveyance to said deceased. Also 4 acres more or less, sold by D. D. Melgar to deceased said John Dodd, and on the east. Also 3000 live stands or live of bees, and one lot cooking utensils.

TERMS OF SALE.

Real estate one third cash, balance on credit of one and two years, with interest from date of sale, and good and sufficient security.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

For all sums of five dollars and under cash, and all sums over five on a credit of twelve months from date of sale.

CHAS. L. MARTIN, Adm.

Oct. 30, 1880-41.

STANDARD TRADE

VEHICLES,

SUCH AS

Farm Wagons,
Spring Wagons,
Platform Wagons,
Ludlow Spring Wagons,
Farmers' Two Seated Carriages,
Standard Trade Buggies,
Elegant Brewster Buggy, &c.

Send for Designs and Prices, to ROBINSON WAGON CO. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Tax Collector's First Round

The undersigned will attend the following places at the times mentioned for the purpose of collecting the tax for the year 1880.

No. 10 Rabbit Town, Wed. Dec. 1, '80
" 16, Jaded, Thur. " 2, "
" 9, Cross Plains, Frid. " 3, "
" 8, Green's S. H. Sat. " 4, "
" 11, White Plains, Mon. " 5, "
" 12, Davisville, Tues. " 6, "
" 13, Centre, Wed. " 7, "
" 13, Oxford, Thur. " 8, "
" 15, Aniston, Fri. & Sat. " 9, "
" 4, Maddox, Monday, " 13, "
" 14, Sulphur Springs, Tues. " 14, "
" 5, Holliville, Wed. " 15, "
" 6, Pitts Hill, Thur. & Fri. " 16-17, "
" 7, Hollingsworth, Sat. " 18, "
" 2, Alex. dria, Mon. & Tu. " 20-21, "
" 3, June Bug, Wed. " 22, "
" 1, Jacksonville, Thurs. " 23, "

I will be at Jacksonville the last five days of December.

D. Z. GOODLETT,
T. C. Calhoun County.

Nov. 6, '80-41.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Grand-Mother's Chair,
Popular Words and Music.
"On the Tramp."
March—Very Inspiring.
Two-Step Minuet.
Spirited and pleasing.
Full-size Piano Music, All 4 Pages Mailed on receipt of four 2 cent stamps.
J. M. STEDDART & CO.
Nov. 6-18-41. Philadelphia.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA: C. J. Cooper, Calhoun County, J. & Son, Plaintiffs vs. Jas. D. Martin, Defendant. Whereas C. J. Cooper & Son having applied to the undersigned a Justice of the Peace for said County in due form of law, for an attachment against the estate of Jas. D. Martin, and obtained the same by writ of garnishment, which has been returned served on W. A. Scarborough, and whereas it appears that said Jas. D. Martin is not a resident of this State; and that his residence is in the State of Texas, Post Office not known to me.

Now the said Jas. D. Martin, whereas he is a non-resident, is hereby notified of the pendency of said suit, and that if the said Jas. D. Martin does not appear before me at my office in Oxford, Ala., on the 4th day of December 1880, I will proceed to give judgment, as the merits of the cause may demand, in the same manner as if the said Jas. D. Martin were present to answer and defend the same. And the said law direct, award, execution, order sale, or other process as the cause may require.

Given under my hand this 30th day of Oct. 1880.

J. S. KELLY, J. P.

Nov. 6, '80-41.

Henry Black in Chancery at Jacksonville Alabama.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of the Complaints Solicitors in this cause, that the said Amanda Black is a non resident of this State and that she resides at or near Pittsburg Tennessee, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Alabama for four consecutive weeks requiring her the said Amanda Black to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her, the said Amanda Black. Done at office 3d Nov. 1880.

Wm. M. HAMES,
Register.

Nov. 6-41.

Geo. Claffin in Chancery at Jacksonville Alabama.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of the Solicitors of Complaints in this cause, that the said Amanda Black is a non resident of this State, and that she resides in the State of Tennessee Post office unknown, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said Kate Claffin to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her, the said Kate Claffin.

Done at office 31 day Nov. 1880.

Wm. M. HAMES,
Register.

Nov. 6-41.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By virtue of two orders of the Probate Court, Calhoun County, granted Sept. 8th, 1880, as to personal property, and Oct. 21st, 1880, as to Real Estate, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Dodd, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder at public outcry, upon the premises of the deceased, near the mouth of Tallapoosa creek on Monday 29th November 1880 the following Real and Personal property for division among the heirs at law:

A certain tract of land conveyed to deceased John Dodd by deed, containing 120 acres more or less and designated as a part of "Lewis tract" or the "Fish-trap tract," and as being all of the land on north side of the creek, in Sec. 4, Township 15, R. 6, including part of T. 6, R. 15, R. 6, north of the creek, in Sec. 4, T. 15, R. 6, not sold by said Dodd before the conveyance to said deceased. Also 4 acres more or less, sold by D. D. Melgar to deceased said John Dodd, and on the east. Also 3000 live stands or live of bees, and one lot cooking utensils.

TERMS OF SALE.

Real estate one third cash, balance on credit of one and two years, with interest from date of sale, and good and sufficient security.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

For all sums of five dollars and under cash, and all sums over five on a credit of twelve months from date of sale.

CHAS. L. MARTIN, Adm.

Oct. 30, 1880-41.

Millinery.

The undersigned has recently received a choice lot of Millinery Goods of the latest styles, which she will sell trimmed or untrimmed, at reasonable prices. Also a select lot of Ribbons, Notions, etc.

Mrs. EMMA C. KING,
Jacksonville Ala.

Oct. 23-6m

DON'T FAIL

To insure your Gin Houses with

J. S. KELLY, Agent,

Oxford, Ala.

W. C. LAND.

WATCHMAKER.

JEWELER.

Jacksonville, Ala.

Also, agent for Heiden CT Table cutters and silver and plated ware. Also agent for Elgin Watch co, and other American make. May, 1st 1880

FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN AGT.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Four Good Home Companies to wit,

Toddlesbins is a very small man, in deed, but he said he never minded it at all until his three boys grew up. To be tall, strapping young fellows, and his wife began to cut down their old clothes to fit him.

Farmers in Portugal plow with sticks, and hoe corn with boards, because their fathers and grandfathers did. Filial affection could go further.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ized to receive, and receipt
any amounts due the Republic
Office.
-L. W. GRAN
Oct. 9-11.

Barker & Tollison, Edwardsville, W.
Wood, Davisville. J. B. McCain, wh
sale agent of Oxford. Riley Jenkins,
Amanville. J. T. Thies, Oakust
Rowan, Dean & Co., wholesale agents
Jacksonville, M T Moody, Cross Pln

him, except he fail to appear at
notification as by law required
M. E. RZELLE
Aug. 14. 3m.

Uniform Price. Invariable Discounts.
Sold by all Jobbers.
ASK FOR "EAGLE & PHENIX" "USE NO OTHER"

Mushroom Culture.

Considerable interest is being manifested in this country on the cultivation of mushrooms. One of the leading journals has fitted up a case near Glen Cove, L. I., at a cost of \$3,000 for the purpose. The spawn used in the United States is that obtained at the red stores, in the shape of bricks. The bricks are broken into pieces the size of hickory nuts, and placed in holes made by a dibble, some six inches apart each way. In three or four weeks the spawn will have covered the bed, and in a few weeks the mushrooms will be large enough to pick, and the beds will last from four to six months. The industry is one in which there is a promising return for the outlay in a very short time in the United States. Much the greater part of the mushroom product which goes to supply the markets of the world comes from abandoned portions of the stone and plaster quarries under the suburbs of Paris, and at other places in France. In the department of the Seine alone, in which Paris is situated, are some 3,000 stone quarries, the abandoned parts of which are used by some 250 growers, producing, on an estimate, twenty-five tons of mushrooms daily, or to the value of \$2,000,000 per annum. The cultivation of the mushroom in these caves, is an interesting example of what may be accomplished where skill and industry are given to the work, although the natural resources for its prosecution are of the most meager character. These caves are from twenty-five to 150 feet below the surface and are entered through pit holes by climbing down a ladder made by thrusting rounds through a pile fixed upright. At the bottom of these pits or entrances the passages radiate in different directions to the caves. At convenient points piles of manure and shavings from the debris of the stone cuttings are piled and undergo preparation for the beds. When in proper condition, the beds—some twenty inches in depth—are placed in rows all over the bottom of the cave, with just a narrow passage between to facilitate the work of gathering. New beds are continually in preparation to take the place of the exhausted ones, and the cropping goes on uninterruptedly. The general practice in obtaining spawn is to use so much of an entire fresh bed when it begins to show the growth, as is necessary each day, which gives a product several days earlier than when the dry dormant spawn is used. The shafts or openings to the surface are made numerous enough to give perfect ventilation both for the health of the mushroom and the workmen. Strong draughts and sudden changes of temperature are guarded against by trap-doors. The mushrooms are gathered daily at a very early hour in the morning, when the mushrooms large enough for use are seized and given a slight twist to clear them from contact with any others not fully grown, and removed with the roots entire.

Yosemite Creek Glacier.

The broad many-fountained glacier to which the basin of Yosemite creek belonged was about fourteen miles in length by four in width, and in many places was not less than a thousand feet in depth. Its principal tributaries issued from lofty amphitheatres laid well back among the northern spurs of the Hoffman range. These at first pursued a westerly course; then, uniting with each other and absorbing a series of small streams, from the Tuolumne, divided the trunk thus formed, swept round to the south in a magnificent curve, and poured its ice into Yosemite in cascades two miles wide. This broad glacier formed a kind of wrinkled ice cloud. As it grew older, it became more regular and river-like; encircling peaks over-shadowed its upper fountains, rock islets rose at intervals among its shallow currents, and its bright sculptured banks, nowhere overtopped, extended in massive simplicity all the way to its mouth. As the ice winter drew near a close, the main trunk, becoming torpid, at length wholly disappeared in the sun, and a waiting multitude of plants and animals enter the new valley to inhabit the meadows prepared for them. In the meantime the chief tributaries, creeping slowly back into the shelter of their fountain shadows, continued to live and work independently, spreading moraine soil for gardens, scooping basins for lakes, and leisurely completing the sculpture of their fountains. These also have at last vanished, and the whole basin is now full of light. Forests flourish luxuriantly over all its broad moraines, lakes and meadows nestle among its domes, and a thousand flowery gardens are outspread along its streams. When we walk the pathways of the Yosemite glaciers and contemplate their separate works,—the mountains they have shaped, the canyons they have furrowed, the rocks they have worn, and overwhelmed as at first with its uncomprehended magnitude, we ask, is this all? wondering that so mighty a concentration of energy did not do yet grander expression.—John Muir, in *Overland*.

Birds as a Biofactor.

It is estimated that the insects injure the crops of the United States to the value of \$10,000,000 annually, and it is believed that much the greater part of this loss might be avoided by preventing the destruction of birds. Our husbandmen, as a rule, seem to treat their best friends as their most deadly enemies, and lose directly and severely by so doing. We always feel like choking the ignorant man, armed with a double-barreled shotgun, spends the best part of the day in shooting birds "for fun." This fun should be frowned down by public sentiment and prohibited by legal enactment.

—Horse racing on Boston Common was complained of in 1789.

WHITE CAKE.—One cup butter, two cups sugar, three cups flour, whites of five eggs, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoons cream tartar, one cup milk.

AGRICULTURE.

STURBLE-FIELDS.—Bare stubbles are often left to become a nursery for weeds, and the worst of our commonest weeds are thus multiplied and perpetuated. Rag weeds, amaranths, pig-weeds, beggar's-ticks, and even thistles are permitted to overrun the fields as soon as the crops are removed, and are even seen surrounding the potato-tops and hiding these from sight. I have seen corn-stalks from which a crop of green ears have been taken and left to remain on the ground until these weeds overgrew them and overtopped them, ripening seeds and stocking the ground with a supply sufficient for a score of years of hard work. I don't know of any other business in which a man wastes his labor so much as in farming, and by neglect causes himself so much future work or expense. It is thus not only in regard to weeds, but with insects of all kinds, which are permitted to increase and multiply by myriads until either one-fourth of the crops are destroyed by them, or the crop is saved only at the cost of one-fourth its value. Some of my neighbors insist that it is useless to fight against weeds or insects, that they are "natural to the ground," and spring out of it spontaneously and without seed, growing in the same way a dairyman once would have me believe that the maggots in cheese originated naturally from cheese, and scold at the advice that he should keep the flies out of his cheese-room, on the ground that the flies had nothing to do with the maggots. And yet we sometimes hear that farmers can never learn anything from agricultural colleges or experiment stations. The trouble is, that farmers who have these ideas do not read, observe, or exercise their common sense.

APPLES.—Apples should be perfectly dry when taken from the trees and kept so until stored away for keeping over winter. When picking use oval-shaped half-bushel baskets. The basket may be kept on the arm or a high stool near by, or both, being careful to put none into the basket but sound, smooth fruit and of fair size. As you pick, carefully pour them into the basket, and when full, or at night, cover with boards to keep off the sun and rain. Continue the operation of picking during dry weather until done. Never cover the apples while in the orchard with straw. It makes them too warm, and there is no danger of the fruit being injured by the straw until quite late in the season. They must be kept dry and shaded from the sun. To keep nicely a dry, airy, light cellar and scrupulously clean is absolutely necessary. The sides and ceiling of the cellar should be cemented with plaster to keep an even temperature of cold, and the bottom of the cellar cemented with waterproof cement to keep out the dampness. There should be one or more windows on opposite sides of the cellar to give free circulation of air when needed. These should be covered and supported by hinges at the top so that they may be opened and shut as circumstances require.

SKIMMING MILK.—The wise man in enumerating the times and seasons made no mention of a time to skim milk, yet, nevertheless, there is a time—a right time, too—and that is just as the milk begins to sour in the bottom of the pail. The cream is all at the surface, and should at once be removed with as little of the milk as possible. It is allowed to remain until the acid reaches the cream it impairs it in quality. The housewife or dairy maid who thinks to obtain a greater quality by skimming the milk to stand beyond that time labors under a most egregious mistake.

THE RAISING OF HORSES IN THE GREAT YELLOWSTONE VALLEY has become an important and profitable business. Some of these herders have from 500 to 1,500 each, and dispose of their three year old colts at from \$50 to \$500 per head. The animals feed on grass alone, and the only shelter afforded from the weather is the roughly built sheds; still the animals thrive well, and are, as a rule, more valuable than those bred elsewhere.

DRILLING WHEAT.—Many farmers are testing the practice of cultivating wheat. We hear of frequent experiments in this direction, and these have generally turned out satisfactory. Cultivating or hoeing is easily done by drilling the wheat in 16 inch rows by staking every alternate row of wheat. It is not difficult to construct a simple cultivator that will work the space between the drills.

Eating Enough and To Much. The amount of nourishment which a person needs greatly depends on his constitution, state of health, habits and work. A sedentary man requires less than one whose duties demand the exercise of his muscles, and a brain-worker needs more than an idler. But unquestionably, the majority of us take more than we need. Indeed, food and work are distributed so unequally. The man of leisure is eating the man of means, and accordingly faces sumptuously every day; while the laborer toils for eight hours, and finds it difficult enough to repair the waste of his tissues. Take a human or a Bengalee, and you will find the same result. A few pieces worth of rice or grain, sufficient to sustain his strength. A Frenchman will not eat half what an Englishman engaged in the same work will demand, and a Spanish laborer, content in ordinary times with a watermelon and a bit of black bread, will toll in the vine-yards and grow fat on a dietary of onion porridge and grapes. It is true that Mr. Brassey, when building the Continental railways, found that one English haw was worth a couple of spare for foreigners. But, on the other hand, the British Columbian and Californian gold-diggers, when whom a more magnificent set of athletes does not exist, live in the remote mountains of the Far West mainly on beans flavored with a few cubes of pork. But they also obtain the best of water and the purest of air, and their outdoor life and active exercise, enable them to digest every ounce of their frugal fare. The English soldiers, though better fed than those of any army except the American, do not get one-half the amount of solid nutriment which the ideal of club loungers considers indispensable for his sustenance. An athlete in training is allowed even less food, yet he prospers on the limited fare and prolongs his life by the regular exercise which he has subjected. King Victor Emmanuel was a monarch of the most robust physique, yet he only ate one meal per day, and it is manifestly absurd for any man to require three more or less.

BLANC-MANGER FOR INVALIDS.—One ounce of gelatine, one quart of milk, and sweeten with white sugar; put on fire and stir until the gelatine is dissolved, then pour in a bowl and stir until it is cold; flavor with vanilla; put into a cold place to stiffen.

FROZEN PEACHES.—Pure and quarter some large ripe peaches; put them into the freezer, first among them lightly with a little granulated sugar. Freeze an hour or so, sprinkle more sugar over them and serve immediately.

TICKLING INDUCES LAUGHTER.—except tickling in the throat, which causes coughing,—at once removed by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

DOMESTIC.

ADULTERATED COFFEE.—In these days when the whole country is flooded with parched and ground coffee, it is of interest to housekeepers to be able to tell whether they are getting the real article, or a cheap adulteration of chicory, or a still cheaper material. The following simple test is recommended by an authority, as never failing: Spread a spoonful of coffee gently on the top of a bowl or glass. If pure, the coffee will not sink for some minutes, and will scarcely color the water, and when fully saturated, if rubbed between the fingers, the grain will feel rough and hard; but, if chicory be mixed with it, the chicory will sink to the bottom as soon as rapidly absorbing the water, like bread crumbs, and, as it sinks, it will give a dark-reddish tinge to the water. Take up some of these crumbs, and, instead of feeling rough and hard like the grains of pure coffee, they will rub soft and mash between your fingers like fine bread crumbs.

COOLING WATER.—A simple contrivance for cooling water has been invented by M. Tossell of France. It is described in *Les Mondes*, and consists of a cylindrical cup for holding any liquid into which may be plunged an inner goblet, shaped like an inverted truncated cone, and having a lid which rests on the outer cup. Putting 150 grammes of nitrate of ammonia in the inner goblet, filling it with cold water, and stirring it so as to hasten the solution, the temperature of the outer liquid is soon reduced to at least 12 degrees C., 22 degrees F. The salt may be used for an indefinite period by spreading it on a plate, and exposing it to the sun until it crystallizes anew. The inventor prepares a salt which will lower the temperature 28 degrees C. or 50 degrees F., in the warmest countries.

Feeble Ladies. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel unable to be able to do your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and nervous, and, in the end, removing by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this?—*Cincinnati Saturday Night*.

TAPIoca CUSTARD.—After soaking a cup of tapioca until perfectly soft, drain off any surplus water and add a quart of new milk, set the dish in one of boiling water to prevent sticking or burning, sweeten to taste; when it has thickened, add a half cup of sugar, the yolks of four eggs, beaten with one tablespoonful sugar; remove from the fire as soon as it becomes the consistency of cream, or it will be too hard when cold; flavor to taste after it is done, and spread the whites of eggs over the top; brown a delicate color in the oven.

One is frequently annoyed at this season on finding specks of hard cream in the butter-milk. It need not be wasted if one will take the trouble to strain it, and then sieve it, it is good for blouses, cake, anything one would use cream for. An aunt, whose family is fond of them, keeps on hand a quantity of sweet buttermilk made with it. I can best describe them by saying they are richer and half as thick as butter, and thicker and nearly as sweet as cookies. They are excellent to eat with milk or fruit, for children's lunches, or a "picked up" dinner.

Chemical analysis fails to find the least trace of adulteration in Dobbins' Purest Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.) It is for your interest to try it.

RICK SUFFLE.—Pick and wash a tea-cupful of rice. Put it into a saucepan with a pint of milk sweetened to taste, and a pinch of vanilla. Let the milk boil, and then add the rice, stirring it well. When cold remove the stick of vanilla, and work in the yolks of six eggs, one by one, then stir in the whites of eight eggs whipped to a stiff froth. Pour the mixture into a plain cake mold, put it into the oven at once, bake for about half an hour, and serve in the mold with a napkin pinned round it, or place the mold into a silver soufflé dish.

SUNSHINE CAKE.—The whites of eleven eggs and yolks of six; one and a half cups of granulated sugar, measured after once sifted; one cup of flour, measured after sifting; one teaspoonful of cream of tartar and one of extract of orange. Beat the whites to a stiff froth and gradually beat in the sugar. Add the yolks in a similar manner, add the beaten cream of tartar, and mix well. Stir in the flour. Mix quickly and well, and place in pans. Bake fifty minutes in a slow oven.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.—For a large loaf, one cup of molasses, one cup of water, one cup of rye meal, one and a half cups of graham meal or flour, one and a half cups of rye, one cup of new Orleans molasses, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, salt, mix with milk to consistency of stiff batter, pour into buttered mold and steam four hours.

"My worthy friend and neighbor, When once you smile serene "O, I am now thrice happy— I've found it—CANNOLINI."

EVERYDAY BLACKBERRY JAM.—Dry your berries with a towel if they are not picked in dry weather; to every pound of fruit one-half pound of C. sugar; cook for one hour, stirring all the time; no water. Put in patent jars. Ought to keep until next blackberry season.

TAPIoca GEL PUDGING.—This is very light and delicate for invalids. An even tablespoonful of tapioca soaked for two hours in nearly a quart of new milk; stir into this the yolk of fresh egg, a little sugar, a grain of salt, and bake in a cup for fifteen minutes. A little jelly may be eaten with it, or a few fresh raspberries.

BLANC-MANGER FOR INVALIDS.—One ounce of gelatine, one quart of milk, and sweeten with white sugar; put on fire and stir until the gelatine is dissolved, then pour in a bowl and stir until it is cold; flavor with vanilla; put into a cold place to stiffen.

FROZEN PEACHES.—Pure and quarter some large ripe peaches; put them into the freezer, first among them lightly with a little granulated sugar. Freeze an hour or so, sprinkle more sugar over them and serve immediately.

TICKLING INDUCES LAUGHTER.—except tickling in the throat, which causes coughing,—at once removed by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

WIT AND HUMOR.

An expectant nephew took upon one and the physician who visited his uncle and demanded to know the whole truth concerning that beloved relative. "He is dying," said the doctor.

The nephew howled with piteous lamentations. But the old doctor who knew human nature, and expectant nephews in particular, exclaimed: "You misunderstand me! I did not say he was recovering—I said he is dying!"

The organette is a new musical instrument calculated to carry a great deal of joy and sorrow into a household—joy among the children and sorrow among the grown-up people. This music is fed into the organette like grain into a threshing machine, and a five-year-old boy is warranted to grind out one hundred tunes an hour—if his parents are not at home. As the instrument costs only one sixth the price of a hand-organ, it naturally causes five-sixths more gloom.

One day at dinner it was observed that Grace had little or no appetite. Her anxious parents communicated on the fact and surmised that the real cause was a cold, and the dinner had not agreed with her. "Green apples, more likely," sentimentally observed her unmarried aunt. Indignant parent. "It's no such thing, you haven't touched a green apple, have you Grace?" Grace. "No, they were red."

A young man with an umbrella overtook an unprotected lady acquaintance in the rain storm recently, and extending his umbrella over her requested the pleasure of acting as her "rain-dear." "Oh!" exclaimed the young lady, taking his arm, "Two souls with but a single umbrella, two forms that stepped as one."

"Tax fact is," remarked Jones, "there are lots of people whom I hate most religiously; but my memory is so confoundingly treacherous that I can't remember over night who they are. There is Fingree, now. I had a big row with him yesterday, and you'll believe it, I caught myself shaking hands with the fellow this morning."

A young couple in their honeymoon are dallying languidly with the grapes adressed. She (archly)—"And you don't like me, do you?" He (sincerely)—"No, you are quite sure that you don't wish to go back to your bachelor life again?" He (earnestly)—"Quite, my darling, indeed, married life is so awfully jolly that, you know, if you were to die to-night I'd get married again to-morrow."

"This is a nice time of night for you to be coming in," said a mother to her daughter, who returned from a walk at ten o'clock. "When I was like you, I used to come in at ten o'clock, and you don't allow me out later than seven o'clock." "Oh, you had a nice sort of a mother," murmured the girl. "I had, you young jade," said the mother. "A nicer mother than you ever had."

A SCHOOLBOY spelled decimal and pronounced it dismal. "What do you mean by calling that dismal?" exclaimed the teacher. "Cause it is," answered the boy. "It's dismal fractions. All fractions are dismal. There isn't a bit of fun in any of 'em."

A LITTLE boy was walking with his mamma, and there fell from above his head an avalanche of soot blown by the wind from a neighboring chimney. "Hollo!" cried he, quite astonished, "some nigger soot!"

Said a crafty husband to his business partner, "I have promised my wife an immense surprise for birthday." "What an extravagance!" "I shall give her nothing. It will be an immense surprise."

"When you order a new covering for your paragon, of a particular color, my dear," said the terminus agent, "I shall give you the shade, mamma! Why, the paragon will do that!"

TODDLERS are a very small man, indeed, but he said he never minded it at all, and his three boys grew up to be tall, strapping young fellows, and his wife began to sit out down their old clothes to fit him.

The married man who came home from a political meeting at 2 A. M. the other day discovered that his wife could outtalk any politician in the country.

"JULIA" wants to know how to keep her husband home at night, and the old City Herald advises her to frequent female minstrel shows in the parlor and beer saloons in the yard, &c.

AN Iowa man sent his wife to a prayer meeting to prepare herself for death, as he intended to kill her when she returned. She went, but didn't go back.

No Cure No Pay. Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are guaranteed to cure, for particulars see wrappers and pamphlets. They are reliable, have not sprung into popularity in a week or month and gone out of favor as rapidly, but being sustained by merit have won a world-wide reputation, necessitating a branch in London, to supply foreign countries, while the home sales are enormous throughout the United States. Golden Medical Discovery, purifies and enriches the blood, preventing fevers, and curing all skin and cutaneous affections, stimulating the liver to action, relieving biliousness, and curing consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs. If the bowels are constive take Pierce's Peppermint (little pills). Both sold by druggists.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 5th, 1870. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Gentlemen—For years I have been a great sufferer. My trouble first started with terrible ague and chills and constipation. This left me in 1878 with a running cough and frequent bleedings from the lungs. Since this time I have been continually doctoring, consulting physicians without number. From them I received no benefit or encouragement. The most noted physicians of our city who last visited me expressed their opinions in the brief but hopeless words, "Take good care of yourself the few days you have to live, we cannot help you." I grew steadily worse under their treatment. One day, through reading your Memorandum Book I learned of the Golden Medical Discovery. With little hope of recovery, I purchased a bottle and took it. To my surprise and satisfaction it did me more good than all the drugs I had taken the year around. I am now steadily using it with benefit and recommend it to all to be just what it is advertised. Sincerely yours, JAMES P. McGRATH, 20 W. Fifth Street.

MOODY MEETINGS AT NORTHFIELD. Moody Mission, Northfield, Mass. May 1st, 1870. Y. W. M. S. 9 and 10 Sept. 11th and 12th Sept. 13th and 14th Sept. 15th and 16th Sept. 17th and 18th Sept. 19th and 20th Sept. 21st and 22nd Sept. 23rd and 24th Sept. 25th and 26th Sept. 27th and 28th Sept. 29th and 30th Sept. 1st and 2nd Oct. 3rd and 4th Oct. 5th and 6th Oct. 7th and 8th Oct. 9th and 10th Oct. 11th and 12th Oct. 13th and 14th Oct. 15th and 16th Oct. 17th and 18th Oct. 19th and 20th Oct. 21st and 22nd Oct. 23rd and 24th Oct. 25th and 26th Oct. 27th and 28th Oct. 29th and 30th Oct. 1st and 2nd Nov. 3rd and 4th Nov. 5th and 6th Nov. 7th and 8th Nov. 9th and 10th Nov. 11th and 12th Nov. 13th and 14th Nov. 15th and 16th Nov. 17th and 18th Nov. 19th and 20th Nov. 21st and 22nd Nov. 23rd and 24th Nov. 25th and 26th Nov. 27th and 28th Nov. 29th and 30th Nov. 1st and 2nd Dec. 3rd and 4th Dec. 5th and 6th Dec. 7th and 8th Dec. 9th and 10th Dec. 11th and 12th Dec. 13th and 14th Dec. 15th and 16th Dec. 17th and 18th Dec. 19th and 20th Dec. 21st and 22nd Dec. 23rd and 24th Dec. 25th and 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Our patrons should bear in mind that the proprietor is absent, in Montgomery attending to the business of this senatorial district, and money is very much needed to keep his business at home going while he is absent. Every one indebted to the office for subscription, or otherwise, should come forward and pay up, that his business may not languish in his absence.

Humbled Again.

This time by J. M. Stoddard & Co., 727 Ches. St. Philadelphia. After complying with a proposition to publish their card and take in exchange a certain already named list of music, we have received another flaming Circular, with a different list altogether from which to make our selection, with information that first named supply was entirely exhausted. Now we don't propose to be swindled in any such manner. They are welcome to what they have made out of us and keep their cast off merchandise for those who are more willing to work for nothing. We give this very reliable firm a free notice with the hope that others may take warning.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

The most distressing accounts of fires are to be found in the telegraph reports of every day in different localities. How long Jacksonville is to enjoy immunity from the devastating element is beyond the ken of man. Therefore in view of the possibilities, will it not be wisdom for our town authorities to look well to every resource to combat the destroying element should we have a visitation the coming season? The water works should be put in good repair and a bountiful supply of water insured—the hose and reel, now lying neglected, should be looked after and put in good repair—the fire company should have a full and complete organization with good and efficient officers to direct its movements in case of fire. The long exemption of the town from fire is no argument that it will not be visited this winter by this terrible scourge. It will be wisdom in those having the weal of the town in trust to look well to this matter and act promptly. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Election of Solicitors.

- First Circuit. G. W. Taylor, of Choctaw.
- Second Circuit. F. S. Ferguson, of Montgomery.
- Third Circuit. A. W. Lee, of Harbour.
- Fourth Circuit. P. H. Putney, of Perry.
- Fifth Circuit. S. J. Darby, of Coosa.
- Sixth Circuit. T. W. Coleman, of Greene.
- Seventh Circuit. J. T. Martin, of Calhoun.
- Eighth Circuit. H. C. Jones, of Lauderdale.

Two violent shocks of earthquake occurred at midnight at Agram, causing great consternation among the people.

The greater portion of New Port, Arkansas, situated on the Iron Mountain Railroad, was consumed by fire on the evening of the 15th. About 200 families were rendered homeless and the distress is represented as very great. The loss is estimated at about \$200,000.

From the best data that we can get the two houses of the 47th Congress will be a dead lock, the Senate standing a tie of straight party men, with two independent Democrats. It is extremely probable, therefore, that the Democrats will hold the Senate. According to the list prepared by the Pittsburgh Post the House of Representatives will stand 149 Republicans, 141 Democrats and 3 Greenbackers. These figures, says the Montgomery Advertiser, may be changed before the House meets a year hence, but in what direction it is hard to predict.

Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown was elected U. S. Senator by the Georgia Legislature on the 16th inst.

The National Convention of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers assembled in Philadelphia on the 16th. About five hundred delegates were present from all parts of the United States.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 10 1880. The city is jammed to its fullest extent. The Genl. Assembly, the Fair and session of the U. S. Court combined have brought large numbers of people here from all parts of the State. There are now on the ground seventy-five candidates for Solicitor and five candidates for U. S. Senator, each with from one to five friends to help them importune members of the Legislature for the places they covet. As only eight solicitors can be elected from the State, it is clear that many of the very competent and clever gentlemen who are seeking the place will have to go home disappointed.

The Senate went into a permanent organization Tuesday and the House Wednesday Juno. D. Rether was the unanimous choice of the Senate for President and N. H. R. Dawson was made Speaker of the House after a sharp contest for it with Messrs. Langdon, Brewer and Foster in the caucus. Mr. Howell of our Senatorial District was elected Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk of the Senate and Robt. Henson of Calhoun was made Doorkeeper of the House. Eddie Woodward of your town was made one of the two pages of the Senate. These are probably the only officers of either House in whom your readers will be interested. The introduction of bills began in the Senate to-day. They were mostly of unimportant character except one by Mr. Harrison of Lee looking to the regulation of prices of goods sold on credit as compared with cash prices. As the bill was not read at length, I have no means of arriving at its full meaning.

The Governor's Message was read in the House to-day, but not in the Senate. It is said to be a lengthy document. You will see it by the time this reaches you, in print.

Among the distinguished men of the State who are here looking on the Senatorial contest are Gen. Morgan, Gen. Wm. H. Forney, and Thos. H. Henderson, Charles Shelly and Tom Williams, all members of Congress.

The Fair is so far a success, though the exhibits do not come up to the expectation. Your correspondent and Hon. Jno. D. Hammond and Senator Cunningham went out to-day for the first time and witnessed some good racing. The session promises to be important and the proceeding interesting. It is to be hoped it will result in great good to the people.

Among the visitors to the city are Misses Emma Francis, Ella Abernathy, Maudie Dean, Frankie and Annie Wyley, Capt. James Crook and Lady and Messrs. Hames, Martin and Jno. M. Caldwell of Jacksonville.

I hope to be able to give you something of interest in my next.

I forgot to mention that in the caucus of the House Independents were ruled out. There are none in the Senate. They are thus practically debarred a choice in the election of officers of the House, solicitors and U. S. Senators and it will be seen that a constituency who send Independents to the Legislature practically disfranchise themselves in reference to these important matters. There are four Independents and one Radical in the House.

J. W. G.

Just as it happened last week, we are again disappointed in getting our Montgomery letter in time for publication. This we suppose is owing to bad management in making connection at Calcutta. This is certainly a thing to be complained of. No Montgomery papers at all to-day, and they have for some time been coming a day behind time.

Instead of our own we clip from the Selma Times the following letter.

MONTGOMERY, 17, 1880.

Both Houses of the General Assembly have gone to work with a determination to dispose of legislation with unusual rapidity, and while much work is being done, every measure is being thoroughly considered before being passed upon.

The Senate, yesterday, passed several bills, among which was one provided for the appointment of a Solicitor for Montgomery county. In my humble judgement, the Circuit Solicitors should be required to perform all duties pertaining to prosecutions for the State; but as a bill was introduced in the House on yesterday allowing the appointment of County Solicitors to prosecute persons charged with misdemeanors in the county court; to represent the State in the absence of the Circuit Solicitor, in *habeas corpus* cases there may be a necessity for such legislation.

The House, yesterday, had quite a discussion on the bill to amend the Code as to larceny of outstanding crops etc. Some few members thought the penalty of sending the thief to the penitentiary for stealing an article of so small a value as one ear of corn, too heavy, but a large majority thought otherwise. The bill passed, after changing the penalty to not less than one nor more than ten years, instead of not less than two nor more than five. The effect of the change is that the thief may be placed at labor for the county, if his sentence is for one year.

Both Houses transacted considerable business this morning, but none of importance.

The inauguration will take place on the 24th inst.

One wing of the State Insane Asylum at St. Peters, Minnesota, was burned on the night of the 15th. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. No insurance.

The latest news from the burning is contained in a Bulletin, of the 15th which says: The number of lives lost by the burning and freezing at the Insane Asylum is variously estimated at from 20 to 50; the loss on the building is \$300,000. A special dispatch, dated 4 a. m. says: "The scene of the burning of the poor inmates in the hospital was heart rending in the extreme. So appalling a sight has rarely been witnessed. The pa-

tients in the annex wing were males, and many of them refused to leave the building at all, they ran up and down the halls, screaming and crying, and those who could not be coaxed nor forced out of the building became victims of the flames. Those who escaped fled, half naked, in all directions and could not be overtaken. The night was bitterly cold and the sufferings of these poor wretches, half clothed and with bare feet, can hardly be imagined. There were about 600 patients in the building, and what will be done with those who escaped is a serious question.

"A Presidential Pension Fund"

New York Sun. This is what is proposed by our very highly esteemed contemporary, the New York Times:

It is understood that the fund is to insure to the benefit of Gen. Grant. The salary of President was doubled for his benefit.

Was not that enough for him to get along with?

It is well understood that Mr. Hayes retires from the White House with accumulations, within the four years he occupied it, of between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Was Mr. Hayes a better manager than Gen. Grant?

Then again, Gen. Grant has had two houses and several bull pimps given him.

What has become of them?

What has become of his man and wife are one of his share in the black Friday's profits of the spiritual firm of Grant and Gould?

Mr. Gould has two papers, both daily. He is one of the smartest fellows in the world; but in those days for White House favorites he had to hat and did pay gold.

And writing one word reminds us that there is only a word of difference between Gouldplay, and gold.

Now, to raise a fund is a good thing. To give it to Grant is all well enough if there are not enough widows and orphans, made such by the war, who need it more.

But raising the fund is all right. Let the daughters of the horse leech cry, "Give, Give, Give!"

The reverend, learned John Pierpont used to pronounce the G in the word soft.

But hard and soft, let people give. When it comes to distributing the fund, on that subject there should be the fullest and freest discussion.

Meanwhile where are the Republican national committee, that they do not come forward and pay Gen. Grant for his campaign speeches?

Fifty thousand dollars would be a moderate price.

He might have got double that from the Democrats.

Will the Times—our grand contemporary—shed fuller and more particular light on the scheme?

We unhesitatingly commit ourselves in favor of raising the fund and placing it in the keeping of the Times.

What shall be done with it is another question. Send in your contributions to the Times office.

Horace Maynard's Aspiration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A special to the Star from Nashville, Tenn., says: "There is considerable excitement in political circles to-day, caused by a rumor that two Democratic members of the new Legislature have promised to vote for Hon. Horace Maynard for United States Senator. There are six low tax Democrats elected to the next Legislature, and it is said two of them are willing to vote for Mr. Maynard. It would only require one more vote to elect Maynard to the United States Senate. The universal belief is, however, that the Democrats will elect the next Senator."

The Official Count.

Speaker Dawson yesterday, in Joint Convention of the House, opened and announced the vote cast at the August election for executive officers. The whole vote by counties can be seen in the Legislative proceedings, published this morning. The fact will be noted that the return from one county was not counted, because of informality, while several counties failed to send up any returns at all. This will account for the vote announced yesterday not being so large as heretofore announced.

The vote published some weeks ago from those counties was correct, but of course in the official declaration they must be omitted. The vote for Gov. Cobb was the largest ever given any candidate in this State, but the recent census shows indisputably that the white Democratic vote of Alabama is fully 125,000 and of all full election that number can easily be cast.

—Montgomery Advertiser, 14th inst.

Those Terrible Rebels, [Peck's Sun.]

When the Janesville Guards and Illinois militia reached Nashville the other day, on the way to Atlanta, they found some six thousand men waiting to receive them at the depot. The rebels pretended to be friendly and gave our boys three rousing cheers, when they conducted them to a long table and for an hour they were subjected to every indignity that the devilish ingenuity of the traitors could invent, or the season afford.

There was baked chicken, turkey and cranberry sauce, oysters in every style, and when our poor boys left the table, some of them were almost in a dying condition. The same outrage was repeated at Atlanta. And yet there are men who tell us a Northern man is perfectly safe in the South.

On January 1st the A. G. S. railroad will reduce its rates of passenger fare to four cents per mile.

A young man in Talladega says he is going to attempt the feat of going forty days without working. He says if his employers do not watch him he thinks he can accomplish the task.—Talladega Messenger.

A Violent Death

John Hoffman, an employee in the Crescent Oil City Works at New Orleans, attempted to replace a belt that slipped from the pulley, when he was caught between it and the pulley, twisted around, and thrown with great violence a distance of about fifteen feet, his head striking against a wooden brace, and his skull being crushed into a jelly.—Mobile Daily News.

CROW BROS

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, NOTIONS, &c. Are just opening their large and varied stock and respectfully invite those desiring to purchase anything in their line to call and examine their

GOODS. They propose to sell everything in their line at a very low margin for cash, and hope by push and fair dealing, and a strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Be sure to give us a call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. J. F. CROW & BROS. Nov. 20, 1880—4f.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County. Probate Court for said County. Special Term Nov. 6th 1880.

This day came W. B. Green, executor of the estate of Eliza A. Prater deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his executorship as aforesaid.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 6th day of December 1880, be appointed a day on which to examine said account and vouchers, and to make said settlement and that notice thereof be given in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three weeks prior to day, as a notice to Richard W. Prater of Farmersville Texas, and Evaleen E. Mann and Mrs. J. A. Green of Calhoun County, Ala.—and all other persons interested in the estate of said Eliza A. Prater deceased, to be and appear at my office in Jacksonville, County of Calhoun Ala., on said 6th Nov. 1880, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Nov 13—3f.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA. Calhoun County.

For Probate Court for said County; Special Term, Oct. 31, 1880.

This day came K. I. Camp, guardian of Huld Burns, John A. Burns, Paralee Burns, Wesley Burns and Henry Burns, minor heirs of Wesley Burns deceased, and filed in this Court his petition in writing and under oath, praying an order of sale of certain lands therein described, and belonging to the estate of the said Huld Burns deceased, so that said minors may receive their distributive share of said lands. Said lands are described as follows: S E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of Sec. 7, N W 1/4 of N W 1/4 of Sec. 8, W 1/2 of S W 1/4 of Sec. 5, N E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of Sec. 6, and N E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of Sec. 6, all in T. 14, R. 10, E. 6, containing 260 acres, in Calhoun county Alabama.

It is ordered that the 29th day of Nov. 1880 be appointed a day on which to hear and determine upon said petition, and that notice thereof be given to Lucinda Pearson of Polk county Ga., his non resident and an heir at law of said Huld Burns deceased (in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to said non resident heir, as well as all others interested, to be and appear at a special term of said Court, to be held at the Court house of said county, on said 29th day of Nov. 1880, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Nov. 6—4f.

30 DAY OFFER: READ! READ! READ! Down! Down! Down!!!

PRICES REDUCED 33 1-3 PER CENT.

We have in store and on the road the largest and most complete stock of Pianos and Organs ever brought to this market, which we offer cheap for cash; will take old instruments in exchange for new, or will sell on the installment plan.

Don't fail when you visit Rome to give us a call if you wish anything in our line, or if you wish to order write to us.

C. W. LANGWORTHY & CO., 90 Mason's Temple, Rome, Ga.

Jos. A. WALDEN. W. W. WOODWARD. Walden & Woodward, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the courts of the Circuit, and the Supreme Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims.

ROBINSON WAGON CO. CINCINNATI, O.

This Company have just finished complete shops with every facility of the most improved machinery, and are prepared to manufacture

STANDARD TRADE VEHICLES, SUCH AS

Farm Wagons, Spring Wagons, Platform Wagons, Ludlow Spring Wagons, Farmers' Two Seated Carriages, Standard Trade Buggies, Elegant Brewster Buggy, &c.

Sent for Designs and Prices, to ROBINSON WAGON CO., Oct. 9, '80— Cincinnati, Ohio.

Tax Collector's Last Round

The undersigned will attend the following places at the times mentioned for the purpose of collecting the tax for the year 1880.

No. 10 Rabbit Town, Wed Dec. 1	780
16, Ladiga, Thurs. 2	780
9, Cross Plains, Fri. 3	780
8, S. H. Nat. Sat. 4	780
11, White Plains, Mon. 5	780
12, Davisville, Tues. 6	780
13, Centre, Wed. 7	780
15, Oxford, Thurs. 9	780
15, Ansonia, Fri. & Sat. 10-11	780
4, Maddox, Monday, 13	780
14, Sulphur Springs, Tues. 14	780
5, Polkville, Wed. 15	780
6, P. H. Hill, Thurs. & Fri. 16-17	780
7, Hollingsworth Sat. 18	780
2, Alex. Brit, Mon. & Tues. 20-21	780
2, June Bug, Wed. 22	780
1, Jacksonville, Thurs. 23	780

I will be at Jacksonville the last five days of December.

D. Z. GOODLETT, T. O. Calhoun County, nov. 6, '80—4f.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA. Calhoun County. J. C. Cooper & Son, Plaintiffs, vs. Jas. D. Martin Defendant. W. A. Scarborough Guaranties.

Whereas J. C. Cooper & Son having applied to the undersigned Justice of the Peace for said County in due form of law, for an attachment against the estate of Jas. D. Martin, and obtained the same by writ of garnishment, which has been returned served on W. A. Scarborough, and whereas it appears that said Jas. D. Martin is not a resident of this State, and that his residence is in the State of Texas, Post Office not known to me.

Now the said Jas. D. Martin, wherever he may reside, is hereby notified of the pendency of said suit, and that if the said Jas. D. Martin does not appear before me at my office in Oxford, Ala., on the 4th day of December 1880, I will proceed to give judgment, as the merits of the cause may demand, in the same manner as if the said Jas. D. Martin were present to answer and defend the same. And I will, as the law directs, award execution, order sale, or other process as the cause may require.

Given under my hand this 30th day of Oct. 1880, J. S. KELLY, J. P.

Nov. 6, '80 4f.

Henry Black in Chancery at Jacksonville vs. Amanda Black.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of the Solicitors of Complaints in this cause, that the said Amanda Black is a non-resident of this State, and that she resides at or near Pittsburgh Tennessee, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Alabama for four consecutive weeks requiring her the said Amanda Black to answer or appear to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her, the said Amanda Black. Done at office 21 Nov. 1880. Wm. M. HAMES, Register.

Nov. 6—4f.

Geo. Clafflin in Chancery at Jacksonville vs. Kate Clafflin.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of the Solicitors of Complaints in this cause, that the said Kate Clafflin is a non-resident of this State, and that she resides in the State of Tennessee Post office unknown, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Alabama for four consecutive weeks requiring her the said Kate Clafflin to answer or appear to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her the said Kate Clafflin.

Done at office 3d day Nov. 1880. Wm. M. HAMES, Register.

Nov. 6—4f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By virtue of two orders of the Probate Court for Calhoun County, granted Sept. 8th 1880 and Oct. 21st 1880, as to real estate, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Dodd, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, upon the premises of said estate, near the mouth of Tallahassee creek Monday 29th November 80 the following Real and Personal property, for division among the heirs at law:

A certain tract of land conveyed to decedent by William Dodd containing 120 acres more or less and designated as a part of "Lewis tract" or the "Fish-trap tract," and as being all of the land on north side of the creek, in Sec. 4, Township 15, R. 6, including part of T's G. & D. which lies north of the creek, in Sec. 4, T. 15, R. 6, not sold by said Dodd before the conveyance to said decedent. Also 4 acres more or less, sold by G. D. McClure to decedent, and being all of the land on the east. Also 3 free stands or hives of bees, and one lot cooking utensils.

TERMS OF SALE. Real estate one third cash, balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date of sale, and good and sufficient security.

PERSONAL PROPERTY. For all sums of five dollars and under cash, and all sums over five on a credit of twelve months from date of sale.

CHASLES MARTIN, Adm. Oct. 30, 1880—4f.

Millinery. The undersigned has recently received a choice lot of Millinery Goods of the latest styles, which she will sell trimmed or untrimmed, at reasonable prices. Also a select lot of Ribbons, Notions, etc.

MRS. EMMA C. KING, Jacksonville, Ala.

DON'T FAIL To insure your Gin Houses with

J. S. KELLY, Agent, Oxford, Ala.

TO OUR PATRONS. In the absence of the undersigned, Mr. John T. Riley is authorized to receive, and receipt for, any amounts due the Republican office.

Oct. 9—4f.

WANTED.—To exchange lumber for mules, or hay, fodder, and cottonseed. Apply to

W. A. CAMP & Son, At Sawmill.

W. WATSON

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Also agent for Medicine, and silver-mounted watches. Write for Circular. Day, 1st 1880.

FIRE INSURANCE

I. L. SWAN AGT. JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Four Good Home Companies to wit.

Georgia Home, Home Protection, Central City, Columbus Ins. and Banking Co., Miss. May 1st, 1880.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

The most successful remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects, and does not blister. Read proof below.

From Rev. P. N. GRANGER, Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: In reply to your letter, I will say that my experience with 'Kendall's Spavin Cure' has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago, I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a rug bone was forming. I procured a bottle of 'Kendall's Spavin Cure,' and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the lurch be found.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. PARKER.

Perseverance Will Tell.

Stoughton, Mass., March 16th, 1880.

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—In justice to you and myself, I think that I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with 'Kendall's Spavin Cure,' one very large one, don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off, and two for the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no lurch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but it does for all what it has done for me, its sale will be very great.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. PARKER.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Kelley Island Erie Co. N. Y., 28 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., GENTS:—I have used your 'Kendall's Spavin Cure' on a bone spavin, and am pleased to report that it has taken the enlargement completely off. It took only one bottle to perform the cure. I am confident if it is properly used, it will do all you claim for it.

Yours truly, C. M. LINCOLN.

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about this; they disclaim any intention
of moving toward throwing out the
state's vote. It is their purpose not to
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the proofs are before them, for to do so
would be only to excite needless alarm.
But there is no doubt that they were
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Terms cash.
GEORGE WHITE.
Nov. 6.-St.

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Ship your cotton to Simpson & Ledbet-
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WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.
Gen. Mahone has been in the city for
a day or two. He positively declined to
state his political affiliations, or say how
he proposes to act, as between the two
parties; but as he has been in conference
with Collector Brady, of Virginia, A.
M. Clapp, of the National Republican,
and Geo. C. Gorham, all prominent Re-
publicans, it is generally assumed that
he will go with the Republicans.
He will probably refuse to go into the
caucuses of either party, and his future
course is somewhat uncertain. If he goes
with the Republicans, he will lose nearly
all his white supporters in Virginia.
The compilers of the census will have
sufficient data of population before Con-
gress on the 15th of December next on
which to base an apportionment bill;
but, in view of the trouble about deputy
marshals, and the small number of work-
ing days in the session, it will be about
as much as Congress can do to pass the
usual apportionment bills and the bill to
authorize the refunding of the six hun-
dred and seventy-five millions of lives
and sixes falling due in May and June
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NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that applica-
tion will be made at the next session of
the Legislature for the passage of a law
to prevent the firing of forests in Cal-
houn County.
Oct 23-31
SAM L NOBLE.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that applica-
tion will be made at the next session of
the Legislature for the passage of a bill
to incorporate the town of Davidson in
Calhoun County.
Oct 23-31
J. F. DAVIS
and others.

It is refreshing to see such a whole-
sale business brought to our midst as Hoyt
& Cuthman have in Drugs at Rome, Ga.
They are reliable and experienced men.

A NEW THING!
A large and varied assortment of New
Goods in stock, and to arrive, consisting of
DRUGS
In abundance, STATIONERY and Drug-
gist's Notions,
Paints and Oils,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
For medicinal purposes, of the finest brands
and purest grades.
Groceries,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
Snuffs, &c.
Our prices are low, but our theme are not
cash. We are too poor to sell on a credit,
but will sell you cheap on any one else
for the cash in consequence.
Country produce bought and sold. High-
est market price paid. Come and see us.
Hoping to see you soon of the West side
of the public square, we are respectfully,
BORDEN & ALEXANDER.
Oct. 30, '80.-St.

WANTED to sell 234 acres of well im-
proved land, one and a half miles
West of Aniston factory.
For particulars apply to
N. B. SPRADLEY,
Aniston, Ala.
Oct. 16 -St.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
Of Valuable Real Estate and Per-
sonal Property.
By virtue of an order of the Probate
Court of Calhoun County, State of Ala.,
granted on the 27th day of August 1889
as to personal property, and also an order
and decree of said Court, granted on the
24th day of October 1889, the undersig-
ned, as the Administrator of the es-
tate of Joseph Lloyd deceased, will pro-
ceed to sell to the highest bidder, at
public outcry, upon the late premises of
decedent, on Cane Creek near Morris-
ville and about five miles south-west of
Alexandria, on Monday the 22nd day of
November 1890, the following described
real estate, to-wit:
The place of which Joseph Lloyd died
seized and possessed, lying in Calhoun
County, and described as the south half of
north-east quarter and the north half of
north-east quarter (except the Baptist
church lot and grave yard and all that
portion heretofore deeded to Charles
Lloyd and now in his possession) also the
south-west quarter of the south-east
quarter and the east half of the south-
west quarter, and the south-east quarter
of the north-west quarter and all that
portion of the north-east quarter that
lies east of a line running from the south-
west corner of the said north-west quar-
ter to the north-east corner of said quar-
ter. Also all that part of the west half
of the south-west quarter which lies north
and east of Cane Creek. All of said land
lying and being in Section 18, Township
15, Range 7, east in the Montgomery
Land District and containing 350 acres
more or less.

Also the following
PERSONAL PROPERTY,
to-wit: The residue of said farm for 1880,
consisting of Corn, Cotton &c, one mule
two or three head of cattle and some
household and kitchen furniture.
Said property sold for division among
the heirs at law of said deceased.
TERMS OF SALE.-One half cash
and balance on a credit of twelve months
with interest from date of sale, and two
good and sufficient securities on notes
for all sums over five dollars-all sums
of five dollars and under cash.
GEORGE W. LOYD,
Oct 23-41
Administrator.

FOUND.
A Remedy That is Sure and
effective cure for all diseases of the Blood,
Skin, Scrofula, Cancer in its worst form,
White Swelling, Catarrh, Cancer of the
womb and all chronic sores, no matter of
how long standing, we guarantee a cure
if our remedies are used according to di-
rections.

Smith's Scrofula
Syrup and
STAR CURINE.
With these two medicines combined
we have cured hundreds of cases of the
different diseases mentioned above.

SMITH'S SCROFULA
SYRUP
is an internal remedy, one of the best
purifiers known to the American people
and is a sure cure for
Star Curine
is an external remedy, by applying it on
the outside and taking Smith's Scrofula
Syrup, your case will be easy to cure.
If you will call on or address us we will
send you certificates from parties living in this
State that you are all acquainted with;
that have been cured sound and well by
using Star Curine and Smith's Scrofula
Syrup. If you are afflicted with any of
the above mentioned diseases, do not
think your case will be cured without
treatment; do not delay, the sooner you
get to using our two remedies the sooner
you will be restored to health and happi-
ness.

Call on Daniel & Marsh at once, before
it is too late, and get a bottle of Smith's
Scrofula Syrup and Star Curine.

Read the following certificates.
Messrs. Daniel & Marsh, 13; Kimball
House, Atlanta.
Gentlemen.-This is to certify that we
have tried Smith's Scrofula Syrup in
several cases of Catarrh, Cancer, Sore legs,
etc., and we cheerfully recommend it to
the public as the best, safest and most
reliable blood purifier that can be used
for all the diseases for which it is recom-
mended.
Respectfully,
R. HARTMAN & CO.
All communications should be addressed
to D. N. L. & M. S. H., sole pri-
ors and manufacturers, 13, Kimball
House, Atlanta, Ga.
For sale by Johnson & Caldwell, Chn
Johanne, Blake & Dorland, Arbuckle,
Barker & Twiss, Edwardsville, W. A.
Wood, Davisville, J. B. McCain, whole-
sale agent of Oxford, Reley Jenkins, De
Amanville, J. T. Thrash, Oaktuske,
Rowan Dean & Co., wholesale agents at
Jacksonville, At Mc...

GREAT BARGAINS IN
Pianos & Organs.
H. A. SMITH
REPRESENTATIVE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Bookseller and Music Dealer.
Has just received from the Manu-
facturers, the
Largest Stock of Pianos
ever brought to this market. These instru-
ments having been bought for cash at
LOW PRICES,
will be sold to cash customers at
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER KNOWN
in this country.
Purchasers, by calling early, can have the
advantage of selecting from the large stock
a fine Large lot of School & Miscellane-
ous Books always on hand, at LOW RATES.

W. W. HARRISON,
Physician and Surgeon,
OFFICE OVER
CARPENTER'S STORE.

JAMES HUTCHINSON,
Barber & Hair-dresser,
Room on Office Row, recently occupied
by Dick Walker.
If you desire to have a pleasant and
clean shave, or have your hair trimmed
in the latest style, give him a
call. Jacksonville, Bpl. 20, 1878

A. GARD.
About three years ago we were re-
quested by some of our employees to
purchase sewing machines for them.
After a careful examination of all the
leading machines we were convinced that
the "White" was the best sewing ma-
chine manufactured, and we bought six.
These instantly created a demand for
more, and without special effort on our
part, the demand has grown so that we
are now selling
100 Machines a year
and our sales are continually increasing.
This is the best evidence of the superior
merits of the "White."
WOODSTOCK IRON COMPANY,
Aniston, Ala.

UNPARALLELED
SUCCESS
OF THE
White Sewing Machine

IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS
SALES AMOUNT TO
54,853 Machines.
NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH
A RECORD OF POPULARITY.
It is the Lightest-Running,
Easiest-Selling, and
Best Satisfying Machine
IN THE WORLD.
PRICES, 25 TO 40 DOL-
LARS.
For Sale by
WOODSTOCK IRON
CO.,
Aniston, Ala

Wagon Shop.
M. E. EZZELLE and Co. are prepared
now to do all kinds of work, either in iron
or wood, in their line, in the very best
style of business. They are first-class
workmen, and there is no use for residents
of Alexandria valley to send abroad for
work or repairs.
Their price will be more moderate than
can be had abroad. Besides they will take
farm produce for work, which cannot be
hailed to long distances.
Contracts for carpenter work will be
taken at low estimates. We will undertake
to build cheaper than anybody in Calhoun
County. Address us.
M. E. EZZELLE & Co.,
Alexandria, Ala.
Aug. 14, 1890.

T. W. FRANCIS, Jno L. COBBES, C. H. FRANCIS
FRANCIS, COBBES & CO.,
(Successors to T. W. FRANCIS & Co.)
(And JNO. L. COBBES.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS!
The largest and best selected stock of
Carpets and Upholstery Goods in Alabama.
Special attention paid to the selection of
goods ordered through mail. We sell cheap.
No 9 Market Street,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

NOTICE OF JUSTICES.
M. E. EZZELLE, the recently elected
Coroner for Calhoun County,
herby notifies Justices of the
Peace and Notaries Public, that
he has qualified for the discharge of
the duties of his office, and Justices
and Notaries must not act for
him, except he fail to appear after
notification as by law required.
M. E. EZZELLE.
Nov. 14, 90.

GRAND EXPOSITION

AT OXFORD, ALA

The Undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of
Calhoun, Clay, Cleburne, Randolph and Talladega counties, that he
has just opened a new first class

Furniture Store

On Main Street, Oxford, Ala., where he will keep constantly on hand
a full line of all grades of home manufactured and Western Furniture,
consisting of

CHAMBER AND PARLOR SUITS, WALNUT AND MARBLE SUITS; Upholstered Bed Lounges.

BUREAUS, Marble Top, DRESSING CASES, Marble Top,
WARDROBES, TOWEL RACKS,
WASH STANDS, SAFES,
OFFICE DESKS, DINING TABLES,
LADY'S ROCKERS, CENTER TABLES,
SPRING MATRESSES, OFFICE CHAIRS,
TOILET SETS, DINING CHAIRS,
CHILDREN'S CHAIRS, CRIBS,
PARLOR CHAIRS, BARBER'S CHAIRS,
WILLOW CHAIRS, SITTING ROOM CHAIRS,

CARPETS.

Of all grades and prices; and in fact every thing usually kept in a
first class Furniture Store.
Call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. I bought my
furniture by the car load, for cash, and I am determined to sell to cus-
tomers cheaper than they can buy in any market.
I keep my sample furniture all set up, so you can see just what you
are buying.
Special inducements given to parties wishing to buy by wholesale.

GOOD LUCK!

In addition to my well selected and Cheap stock of
FAMILY GROCERIES
I have lately added a handsome line of
MEN'S and BOY'S HATS,
Of all Grades,
BOOTS and SHOES
FOR THE MASSES.

These Goods I am determined to sell, and at prices never before
offered at Jacksonville. Be sure that you see and price my Goods be-
fore purchasing elsewhere or you will MISS A BARGAIN.

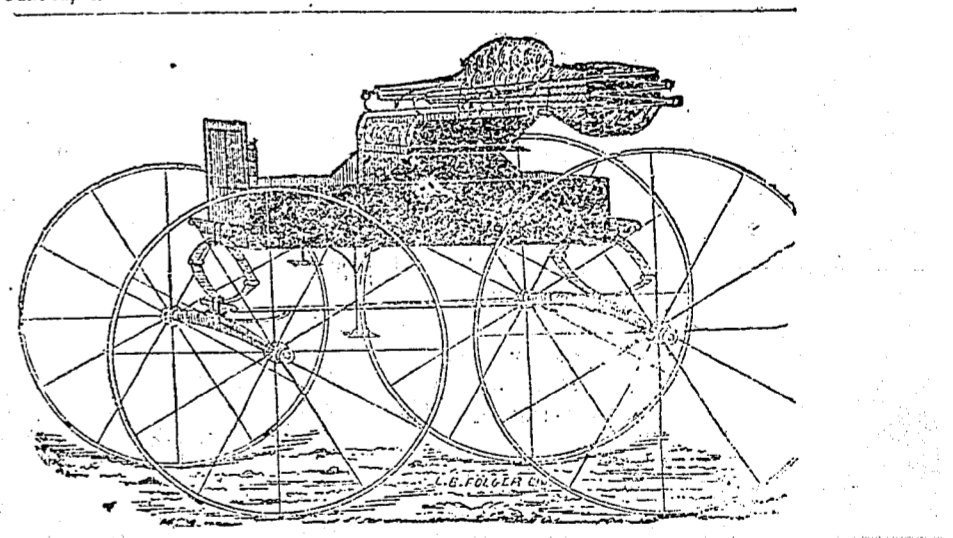
And don't let any one persuade you out of coming to see me.

KAM HEAD QUARTERS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF, MACKEREL, MEAL, FLOUR, MEAT, LARD, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, BUTTER, POTATOS, AND ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Come try my Prices and Goods.

Oct. 9, 1889.-St. C. W. BREWTON.

J. D. FOSTER & CO., Rome, Ga. F. W. HART, Atlanta.
HART, FOSTER & CO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Doors, Sash, Blinds and Builders Ma-
terial.
A GOOD STOCK IN STORE OF
WHITE OR YELLOW PINE.
Estimates Furnished on Application.
All extra sizes to order on short notice and at bottom prices. Will duplicate Chatta-
nooga or Atlanta prices, saving our customers the freight. Office with J. D. Foster & Co.
Store Room foot of Elm Street, on the Oostungha river, ROME, GA.
June 15, 11



T. T. HAYDOCK.

Has the largest complete works for the manufacture of Carriage
IN THE WORLD, Buggies for the trade a specialty,
CORNER PLUM AND TWENTH STREETS,
CINCINNATI, O.

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX

PERFECT BALL SEWING MACHINE.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

PREPARED BY A PROCESS USED IN NO OTHER MILA
IT HAS NO EQUAL
6 Balls to Pound, 1 lb. Packages. 20 Balls to Pound, 2 lb. 30 Boxes
Packed in Cases of 20, 30, 50, 100 or 500 Pounds each.

Uniform Price. Invariable Discounts.
Sold by all good
ASK FOR "EAGLE &

Sam Hill

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 2276.

JOB

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
MORNING BY

F. & L. W. GRANT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year in advance, \$2.00
Six months in advance, \$1.00
Three months in advance, \$0.50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, 10 cents
Second insertion, 5 cents
Third insertion, 3 cents
Longer advertisements, by special arrangement.

ADVERTISING OF CANDIDATES:

For each office, \$5.00
For each office, \$10.00
For each office, \$15.00

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DEAR GRANDMOTHER.

Grandmother paces with stately tread
Forward and back through the quaint old
room.
Out of the firelight, dancing and red,
Into the gathering dark and gloom;
Forward and back, in her silken dress,
With its falling ruffles of frost-like lace;
A look of the deepest tenderness
In the faded lines of her fine old face.
Warm on her breast in his red night-gown
Like a scarlet lily the baby lies,
While softly the tired lids droop down
Over the little sleepy eyes.
Grandmother sings to him sweet and low,
And memories come with the cradle-song
Of the days when she sang it long ago,
When her life was young and her heart was
strong.

Grandmother's children have left her now,
The aged old house is a shadowed place;
But still in the sunset glow
Of her life, like a star, comes the baby's
face.

He lies where of old his father lay;
The same place, the same sweet strain
Till the "cradle lullaby" is over,
And the joy of life's morning is there again.

Grandmother's gray head is bending low
Over the dear little downy one,
The steps of her pathway are few to go,
The baby's journey is just begun.
Yet the rosy dawn of his childish love
Brightens the evening that else were dim;
And in after years from her home above,
The light of her blessing will rest on him.

On The Heights.

"I will stand up to shout," Hugh said.
"Will you lean back against this bill?
I will lay your cousin down with her hand
in your lap. She is sound as a top. Now
for it!" and standing up Hugh gave a shout
with all the power of his lungs.
There was a pause in the movement
of the lanterns and then a shout.
"Hallo-a-hi!" Hugh shouted again; "this
way!"
Rapidly the lanterns came dithering
along the road till they were down in
front of them.
"Here we are! here are the ladies!"
Hugh shouted.
"Any one hurt?"
"Not much; but we can't get either up
or down. You must let a rope down to us
from above. Here we are," and Hugh
struck a match and lighted a large piece of
paper.
"Have the party above got ropes?"
There was shouting backward and forward,
but the party above had not got ropes.
"Send back for them at once," Hugh
shouted, "and be sure and tell the lady
that no damage is done here."
"How do you feel now?—I was going to
say cousin Amy," he laughed; "but I
really haven't the pleasure of knowing
your name?"
"Amy Herbert."
"Do you feel now, Miss Herbert?"
"I feel weak and rather headachy," she
said; "but there is nothing really the mat-
ter with me. What an escape I have
had!"
"Yes, you had a narrow squeak of it,"
Hugh said frankly; "just another pound
or two of impetus and you would have
gone over the ledge."
She was silent, and he went on.
"Do you object to smoke? Because if
you don't I should really like to light my
pipe."
"Not at all," Amy said.
"There's something comfortable about a
pipe," Hugh said, when it was fairly
alight; "somehow one can talk when one
gets a pipe alight."
"I think men can talk at all times," Amy
said, with a flash of her usual spirit.
"Some men can," Hugh said. "I can
talk with men; but you know, some-
how I can't talk with women. I can
talk with you now because I don't see you,
and because I am smoking; but I should
feel horribly uncomfortable if I met you in
the morning."
"I did not know any men were shy with
women, nowadays," Amy said.
"Shy?" Hugh repeated. "Well, yes,
I suppose it is a sort of shyness with me,
I never got in the way of talking to girls.
It is very annoying sometimes, and makes
people think me a fool. I suppose you
thought so. You must have done so."
"Yes, Amy said. "I did think you
rather a bear, I am not accustomed to
shy young men, and simply fancied you
did not want to speak to strangers. And
now, please tell me exactly what hap-
pened, because I shall have to tell Aunt
and I have only a confused idea of what
has taken place."
Again Hugh told her the facts.
"Then I have lived to you," the girl
said, when he had finished.
"I really don't think you do," Hugh
said, in a matter-of-fact way. "I ques-
tion very much if you would have come
roundout of your aunt before I could
have brought help from Barnmouth. How-
ever, of course, I acted for the best, and
it avoided all risk. There was no danger
I slipped down as easily as possible.
If I thought that you were going to tell
me to-morrow that you were very grateful,
or anything of that sort, I give you my
honor I should go right away by the coach
to Barnmouth."
The girl felt by the tone of Hugh's voice,
that there was no affectation about him;
that he really meant what he said.
"I may just say 'thank you,' now," she
asked quietly.
"Yes, just 'thank you,'" he said light-
ly.
"If I were a man you would shake hands
over it!" the girl asked.
"Yes," Hugh said.
"Please give me your hand."
He stepped down, and she put her hand
into his.
"Thank you," in a deep, quiet, earnest
voice.
"Then as he rose again, she went on, in a
changed voice.
"Now mind, it is a bargain. We have
shaken hands on it. I am not to be grate-
ful, and you are not to be afraid of me, but
are just to be as natural with me as with
Ida."
"That is a bargain," Hugh said, with
a laugh. "I don't think I shall feel any
more with you in the future. I never talked
so much with a woman in my life. I sup-
pose it's because I can't see your face."
"I don't know whether to take that for
a compliment or the reverse," Amy laugh-
ed.

"The reverse, of course," Hugh said,
laughing, too; "compliments are not in my
line. Ah, here they are with the rope.
And Amy Herbert felt there was a real
compliment in the tones in which he spoke.
"Now you must wake Ida. How soundly
she sleeps! Now let me help you on to
your feet."

Even with the aid of the rope it was
a work of considerable difficulty to get Amy
Herbert up to the top of the slope; for she
was weak and shaken, and unable to do
much to help herself. At last it was
managed; and then she was helped down
a steep path close by the road below,
where a carriage from the hotel was waiting
for them.

"Will you come up and see my aunt?"
Amy asked, as they stopped at the door.
"Not to-night, thank you. I will come
in the morning to see how you are after the
shaking and, please," he said, "tell your
aunt of our bargain. It would be awful to
come up to be thanked."

"Good night," the girl said. I won't
forget. Come early. Now, Ida, come
along; you will soon be in bed."

Two months later Mr. Herbert was walk-
ing up and down his breakfast-room in a
towering passion. Amy was sitting in a
great chair.

"It is monstrous, it is incredible," Mr.
Herbert exclaimed. "Here you, whom I
have looked for a capital match, who re-
fused three of the very best men in the dis-
trict last year, are away for two months
and a half at this beggarly Welsh village,
and you come back and deliberately tell
me that you have engaged yourself to an
artist, a fellow I never heard of."

"Dear old daddy," Amy said quietly,
"don't get angry with me. Come and sit
down and talk it over reasonably, as you al-
ways do things with me."

"No, no, Amy. I know what your
reasonable talking means. I am not to be
coaxed or wheeled or made a fool of. It's
all very well when you want a pair of new
ponies or anything of that kind you have
set your mind on, but there is a limit to
everything."

"Well, but we must talk the question
over, daddy."

"Not at all, not at all; no talk is neces-
sary. You tell me you want to marry this
fortune-hunting artist. I say at once I
won't hear of it; that it's out of the ques-
tion; that I will not hear a single word
about such a ridiculous affair."

"Now, why should you call him a fortune-
hunter?" Amy said, seizing at once
upon the weak point. "He has not an
idea that there is any fortune in the case.
He saw me staying in poky lodgings at
Barnmouth, and beyond the fact that I live
at Manchester, he knows nothing. He
tells me that he has enough for us to live
on very quietly, in addition to his profes-
sion. So, you see, he can't be called a
fortune-hunter."

"Well, well, it makes no matter. The
thing is monstrous, and I will not hear of
it."

"Well, daddy, I will do just as you like,
and I won't say any more about it now;
but, of course, to-morrow I must talk
to you about it, because it is out of the ques-
tion; that I should break my word which I have
given, and should make him unhappy, and
be awfully unhappy myself. So I shall
have to talk about him, and you will have
to listen."—the father had sat down now—
"because though, as my papa, you have a
perfect right to say, 'I will not consent to
your marrying this man,' still you know, I
must talk about a thing which is making
me very unhappy. And it will be so much
better and nicer, daddy, and she went
over to him now and sat herself down on
his knee, with her arm around his neck,
"if you give in at once. Because, you
know, you can't keep in a naughty temper
with me long; and besides, you would be
very unhappy if I was unhappy; and at
last, you know very well, you will have to
give up being cruel and cross, and will tell
me to be happy my own way."

"Amy," her father said, trying to look
very stern. "I have spoiled you. I have
allowed you to tyrannize over me."

"No, daddy, I can't allow that—certainly
not tyrannize. I have led you for your
own good, and you have been as happy
as a king since the day is long."

"Shy?" Hugh repeated. "Well, yes,
I suppose it is a sort of shyness with me,
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It is very annoying sometimes, and makes
people think me a fool. I suppose you
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down and talk it over reasonably, as you al-
ways do things with me."

love with me without knowing whether I
had a halfpenny; in the second place, you
would be very likely have run away if you
had thought I was rich; and to know tell you
the truth, Master Hugh, I had no idea of
letting you run away. There, Hugh,
there's the house; isn't it pretty?"
"It almost a palace," Hugh said in
dismay.

"Yes; and there's papa at the door wait-
ing to greet you. Now, look quite pleas-
ant and bright, Hugh, for, of course, I
want him to like you almost as much as I
do."

Fatal Dream.

A noted duelist at Paris in the
winter of 1838-39, between Count Trepan-
co, a Neapolitan nobleman, and the Mar-
quis de Pierrefonds. The Marquis had
presented to a young woman of the demoi-
selle a vase of carnations of unique beauty.
On the same evening he accompanied her
to a ball, which, by the way, was given by
the notorious George D'Arquetti. While
dancing the lanciers with the girl, the Mar-
quis noticed in the same set a handsome
youth. He wore a carnation in his button-
hole. He questioned his partner, and was
satisfied that she had given the flower to the
Italian. He went straight to the Count and
tore the flower from his breast.

A challenge followed. Pistols were select-
ed. Twelve shots were exchanged, at a
distance of twenty feet, without a result.
The Italian insisted on continuing the duel,
saying that he could not be an actor in a
farce. At the thirtieth shot he received a
bullet in his heart, and expired. In his
testamentary letter he entreated, in case he
should be killed, that the Marquis de Pier-
refonds would place upon his cold heart the
carnation which had been the cause of the
strife. Six months later Pierrefonds, who
was said to be a general of the army, was
entering a village during the battle of
Magenta. The first shot from the neigh-
boring houses struck him in the heart, mak-
ing a wound identical to that received by
the Italian Count. The dry leaves of a
carnation were found in an envelope above
the dead Marquis's heart.

A bouquet of violets was the cause of a
fatal duel. The young Count de Seignelay,
attache to the French Legation at the
Legation, was visiting Brussels. The young
duelist had been desperately in love
with Diane de Chancery, a beautiful wo-
man. One evening, as the Count was wit-
nessing a performance at the Theatre de la
Monnaie, he saw her, covered with diamonds
and lace, in a box with the Prince de
Klosterkamp. The heart of the young
lover beat violently. All the souvenirs of
his former happiness flashed before him.
Diane grew paler than the lace she wore.
She leveled her opera glass at him, and
kept it fastened upon him for a long time.
Then she tore a bouquet of violets from her
bosom and began to kiss and bite them.

They gazed at each other like Italian
lovers. As the performance was drawing
to a close she arose to depart. Seignelay
placed himself in the foyer at the foot of
the marble staircase. He requested a friend
who was acquainted with Prince Kloster-
kamp to engage him in conversation for a
moment, so as to give him an opportunity
to exchange a few words with the lady.
His friend Fervaydes did so. Diane
came to him, and he kissed her beneath
the open vest of the young lover.

The Prince, however, saw the action. Next
morning two of his friends called on the
at the challenge. A duel followed.
Swords were the weapons. Seignelay was
pierced through the heart after five assaults,
and expired in the arms of his friends, ut-
tering the name of Diane. He was buried
in a cemetery near Brussels.

After the performance was drawing
to a close she arose to depart. Seignelay
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days in attendance upon their brother, who
was with a common sore throat—severe
and protracted; but, it was considered as
attended with any danger. At the same
time one of them had borrowed a watch
from a female friend, in consequence of her
own being under repair. The watch was one
to which particular value was attached, on
account of family associations; and some
anxiety was expressed that it might not
meet with any injury. The sisters were
sleeping together, in a room communicating
with that of their brother, when the elder
of them awoke in a state of great agitation;
and having aroused the other, told her that
she had a frightful dream. "I dreamt,"

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